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THE HORSE.

Conformation of the Horse.

(Continued.)

THE NECK.

Besides supporting the head, the neck has important functions to perform in maintaining the equilibrium or balance of the animal in making rapid movements, and its conformation affords valuable indications of the suitability of the animal for various purposes, whether for draught or speed.

The upper border of the neck may present a curved or straight outline. The

it would be well if drivers of trotting horses realized this fact and desisted from using the overhead check to compel the animal to carry the head in what is an unnatural position for great speed. Draught horses when at work and driving horses when tired usually carry the neck in a more or less horizontal position; the draught horse in order to place the shoulder in the best position relative to the collar, and the tired driver in order to rest the fatigued extensor muscles of the neck.

Such a position of the head and neck in a horse neither tired nor at work is decidedly objectionable, although not so much so as the next conformation to be mentioned—the ewe neck.

In this conformation the upper outline of the neck makes a concave downward curve from the poll to the withers. The head is carried vertically with this form of neck, and both detract from the appearance of the horse.

The mane surmounts the neck, extending from the forehead, where it is called the forelock, to the withers. It is the crowning beauty of the neck, and its flow-

The length of the neck is of course relative to the size of the animal, and it may be too long or too short. The former defect carries the centre of gravity forward and increases the weight on the fore legs. This, however, may be compensated by a small head and erect carriage, and in this case a long neck becomes a positive beauty. The short neck is an advantage or a disadvantage according to the kind of work the horse has to do. In draught horses a short massive neck gives firm support to the collar and its muscles, being short and thick, furnish the strength required for heavy pulling.

For driving and saddle horses, however, the short neck is a defect, as it lacks suppleness and mobility and makes the animal less quickly responsive to the bit. In race horses especially the short neck is to be avoided, as its muscles are not long enough to ensure that extension of the shoulder necessary to great speed.

Before concluding with the neck an interesting fact may be mentioned in connection with it. Sometimes at the junction of the neck and shoulder is seen a



On the Farm of Peter Peters, Winkler, Man.

convex curve producing the arched or swan neck is considered the most beautiful from an aesthetic point of view. It also presents an advantage anatomically to the muscles which elevate the shoulder, thus promoting that high stepping action much prized in carriage horses. When a horse is naturally defective in respect to the position of the neck, horsemen attempt to remedy it by applying a check rein, which prevents the head from being carried too low. In many cases these reins are applied so tight as to torture the poor animal, and such a practice cannot be too strongly condemned. The overhead check is particularly liable to this abuse and should only be used on hard pullers and runaway horses that cannot be controlled by milder measures. This excessive use of the overhead check besides being cruel, is often the cause of injury to the horse, making him go over on the knees and knuckle at the fetlock.

The horizontal or straight outline of the upper border of the neck, while not compatible with the highest beauty, is the position naturally assumed by the neck when the animal is at its highest speed. This may be noticed in the posture of the head and neck in horses galloping, and

ing outlines form a graceful natural ornament to the horse. It is silky or coarse according to the breeding of the animal and most abundant in stallions. The mane should always fall to one side or the other, a divided mane, when part falls to each side, it unsightly and offers crannies for the lodgment of chaff and dust from the fodder. The practise of cutting off the fore top should be discontinued. It not only disfigures the horse but removes what is a protection to the eyes from insects and to the brain from the heat of the sun.

The side of the neck is gracefully rounded, and presents near the lower border a depression which extends from the angle of the lower jaw down to the entrance to the chest. This is called the jugular furrow from the fact that it lodges the large vein of that name which carries the blood from the head to the heart. It is this vein which is usually selected for the operation of bleeding. In front of and between the two jugular furrows is the wind-pipe, covered by a thin muscle and the skin, and forming the lower border of the neck. This should be wide and thick, indicating a large wind-pipe and corresponding development of the lungs.

small deep hollow. This has been called the "mark of the spear," and its origin is traced to a noted Turkish stallion which received a wound from a spear in battle, and transmitted to his descendants this peculiarity or mark of honor. It is hardly necessary to say that this is a fable, and the depression is caused by the absence of a branch of the muscle arising from one of the bones of the neck.

(To be continued.)

An exchange gives the following cure for a horse kicking in harness: "A horse can generally be cured of kicking in harness by an arrangement which takes up one of his forefeet whenever he kicks. Have a slender but strong rope passing from the driver's seat through a ring, strongly attached to the girth and fastened to a strap buckled around the fore ankle. Whenever the animal begins to kick the driver can haul in on the rope and jerk up the fore foot to which it is tied. A few surprises of this sort will convince almost any kicker that kicking don't pay."

Good Teeth Essential.

Some years ago a test was made by an express company who had 600 horses in contant use, 25 of which were indiscriminately selected for proper dental treatment, and separately weighed. Their oats and maize were reduced two quarts per day each. After the first month a great improvement in their general condition was apparent, continuing during the second and third months, when they were again weighed, and it was found that an average increase of 48 pounds per head was the result, says an exchange. The test lasted during the hot months of July, August and September, when flatulent colic was very prevalent in the stable, yet not one single case had occurred among these 25 horses! Since this trial, and whenever a carload of newly purchased young horses arrives, it is considered a waste of time to feed them until their teeth are examined and put in proper shape.

As a preventative for lameness, to commence operations on the teeth would appear to many owners as being ludicrous, yet common sense and experience should convince them that this would be the proper means of preventing interference, one of the chief causes of lameness in young horses. Young horses fully developed show signs of fatigue and weakness after a journey, and interfere. Some grab the quarter of the forefoot with the toe of the hind foot, or overreach. In such cases the ordinary practitioner would treat locally, possibly advise different shoes, order tonic balls or conditon powders, and a few days' rest, the latter would benefit mostly and give temporary relief.

Now supposing there were irregularities of the teeth, as is usual with all young horses, the first treatment should be to put them in perfect order, so as to promote mastication and good digestion, to enable proper assimilation of the nutritive qualities of the food, and thereby ensure increased strength and condition, thus removing the original cause of the weakness.

To Stop a Runaway Team.

An old driver says in the Boston Journal that the best way to stop a runaway team, is to throw the horses. "I learned that trick," he explained, "when a boy. I was champion wrestler in the county of Franklin, Vt., where I hail from. Collar and elbow was my favorite hold, and constant practice at that made me strong in my arms and shoulders. You know how a man is thrown in collar and elbow wrestling. All you have to do is to pull pretty steady for a while to the right, and then give a sudden jerk as hard as you can to the left. If you know how to do it you can down your man nine times in ten without tripping him.

"I never thought of trying collar and elbow tactics on a runaway team till one day I got in a pretty tight place with a pair of horses that took the bit in their teeth, not many blocks away from where I had beaten the commodore. At first I thought I could hold them, but I couldn't, and I began to wonder what I should do. Then I remembered how easy it used to be to yank a husky chap off his feet at collar and elbow. There was no reason why the scheme wouldn't work with horses as well as men, so I pulled them steadily to the right, though gently at first. I wanted to down them where there was a soft place to light, and presently when I neared such a spot, I let go of the off rein, grasped the nigh one with both hands, and brought the horses' heads around with a sharp jerk. If the rein had broken I'd have been a goner, sure, but it stood the strain all right. Just as I ex-

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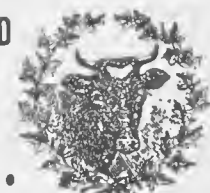
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pected, down went the team in a heap, the off horse on top. Was I hurt? Well, I went flying about twenty feet, and I lit on my shoulders, but I struck the soft spot I'd been looking for, and was only shaken up a mite.

"After that I knew how to best stop a runaway team. It makes a horse feel sheepish to be thrown, and he is sure to show it in his looks, too. And the best of it is, that once thrown he will never try to run away again."

Old Time Horse Training.

In the year 1597 "Maister Blundevill of Newton Flatman, in Norfolk," England, a personage employed at the court of Queen Elizabeth, brought out a book on horsemanship, in which he gave the following recipe as a "correction to be used against restiveness."

"Let a footman," says Maister Blundevill, "stand behind you with a shrewd cat tied at the one end of a long pole, with hir bellie upward, so as she may have hir mouth and clawes at libertie; and when

like thornes." The bad boy of three centuries ago must have got immense pleasure from witnessing these ingenious methods of horse-training.

CATTLE.

Mange in the Territories.

The following is a copy of a circular letter addressed by Dr. McEachran, Chief Inspector of Live Stock, to western stockmen, on the subject of mange:—

The serious menace to successful stock raising in the Territories through mange being permitted to exist and extend among the herds, calls for more than ordinary measures being resorted to to arouse in the minds of the cattlemen a full appreciation of its importance.

I regret to learn from the most reliable sources that the disease exists in cattle owned in Alberta from the boundary line as far north as Mosquito Creek, and from the mountains as far east as this Territory extends. It also exists in the adjoining Territory of Assiniboia.

assuredly extend and perpetuate the disease, by infecting corrals, buildings and fences, as well as by direct contact with healthy animals; besides, it would be a very troublesome and expensive method, nor could it be relied upon as effective, as it is well-known that many cattlemen are at times not as careful as they ought to be. Clearly, mutual co-operation is the common-sense way of dealing with it. I would suggest that the association assume the expenditure necessary for the erection of a dipping station on the most suitable location, where all mangy animals would be sent to be herded and dipped till cured. This would require the services of three or four men for, say two months; the dipping vats and corrals would cost say \$300. No owner would object to pay a fair share of the necessary expense, rather than lose time and go to ten times more expense by attempting to dress them at home. It will be readily understood also that those who have no mangy cattle now should be the most desirous of stamping out this contagious disease, knowing that unless it is done their cattle must inevitably be infected sooner or later, consequently every cattle



On the Farm of Wellington Hardy, Pomeroy, Man.

your horse doth staie or goe backward, let him thrust the cat betwixt his thighs, so as she may scratch and bite him, sometimes by the rumpe; * * * and let the footman and all the standers-by threaten the horse with a terrible noise, and you shall see it will make him go as you will have him and on so doing be ready to make much of him. Also, the shrill crie of a hedgehog being strait tied by the foot under the horse's taile is a reminder of like force, which was proved by Maister Vincentio Respino, a Neapolitan, who corrected by this means an old restive horse of the King's in such sort, as he had much ado afterward to keep him from the contrarie vice of running away. The like correction may also be given with a whelpe, or some other loud crieing and biting beast, being tied to the crupper, so as he may hang downe under the horse's taile, having a long ende fastened unto him, which ende passing between the horse's thighs, the rider shall hold in his right hand to molest the horse therewith by pulling it and letting it go as he shall see it needful. Or, instead of such a beast, there may be tied a piece of iron of a foot in length, or more, and three fingers broad, made full of prieks

It is a mistake to suppose that this is a non-contagious disease. It is a true scab or mange. It is becoming more prevalent since domestic cattle have been introduced to the ranges, in large numbers, because these cattle herd together closer, and hang around buildings and fences, and by rubbing against them readily transfer the acaræ or their eggs left on the wood by infected animals having previously rubbed themselves.

Many animals present a mangy appearance owing to irritation produced by lice; some also from feeding on coarse herbage. These conditions are easily distinguished from mange. In mange there is considerable irritation about the neck, root of tail, and in bad cases, it may extend over the whole body. By rubbing against fences, trees or rocks, the skin becomes abraded and sores form, which become covered by thick scabs, the skin wrinkles and the hair falls off. As a result of this constant irritation they feed but little, become emaciated from want of rest and sleep, and thus are unable to live through the winter, and may die.

The suggestion that every owner should bring his infected cattle to the home ranch for treatment, if carried out, would most

owner is interested, and should contribute toward the expense.

Another reason why a general combined effort should be made now is, that this being a contagious disease quarantine measures must be enforced under the Animals Contagious Disease Act, the regulations governing which have been communicated to you by the secretary of the association as applied to sheep scab, and these apply equally to mange in cattle and horses, and you will readily see that such measures, if rendered necessary through the indifference of stockmen themselves, will be attended by very great inconvenience.

A calf 12 months old weighs 1,000 lbs. when well fed, and while it takes more feed the next year, it will only weigh 1,600 as a 2-year-old, gaining 600 lbs., and still more feed the third year to weigh 2,000 lbs., only gaining 400 lbs., then the early maturity pays best to turn them off at 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., at 18 to 20 months, when they have the improved blood and quality to mature sufficiently for market. And farmers who breed and feed along this line will win success.

The Outlook for Cattle.

The Farmer has at various times called attention to the very bright outlook for cattle at the present time and also that it is bound to last some years. The following opinion of a prominent Texas cattleman is an interesting one and applies equally as well here as to the U.S.:—"The cattle raising industry is going to be the principal industry in this country for the next five years, you mark the prediction. The reason I say five years is from the fact that it will take that length of time, if all the energies of the people are turned to raising cattle, to get the country stocked up again. It takes a long time to bring up a calf to an age where it is useful for production, and the country's stock of cattle is now sadly depleted. When cattle kept dropping and dropping people grew discouraged with the raising of cattle and the cows were sold for beef, the attention of the people was turned to other channels and the supply of cows and heifers went away below the normal conditions, so that now, the country—and when I say the country, I mean the entire country, not simply Texas—has not a sufficient number of cows to produce a supply of cattle to meet the demand. That is the simple statement of the situation. It is not due to any other reason that the price of cattle is up, but on account of the limited supply, the demand seems greater.

"The demand is going to be still greater in the near future than it is now, compared with the supply, and the price of cattle will go up instead of down. Such conditions will naturally exist for about five years, as I stated above, when people will have had time to replenish the stock of cattle and then there may be another decline unless there is something to cause the price to stay up. At any rate now is the time when every family ought to try even in a limited way to raise calves. The country is going to need them and there will be money in them."

There is another thought in connection with this that should be taken into consideration. During the period cattle were not so profitable as they are now, the quality of our stock fell away considerably, through the use of inferior sires, and it will take a good many years to get them back again to where they were. Therefore the greatest care should be exercised in choosing sires for service this season. Get the very best you possibly can. Raise all your best heifer calves to come into your herds as breeders, and do not be tempted to dispose of them at any price. To add to the prospects for good prices continuing for five years or more we must remember that the demand for food purposes will be constantly increasing with the increase in the population. This increase is taking place very rapidly in Canada and good prices for stock are likely to continue for many years. We would commend the paper by Thistle-down, in the last issue of The Farmer, on The Place of Live Stock in Farm Economy, to every reader for serious consideration. There is room on every farm for more stock without decreasing the number of bushels of wheat raised. Time and again The Farmer has called attention to the fact that the history of all the states to the south of us shows that sooner or later all wheat growing means a worn-out soil and failure for the farmers. The remedy there has been stock—more stock and more stock. In view of this it will be wisdom on the part of our farmers to get into as large a stock of cattle as they can handle successfully, and work and plan for more.

Is your subscription paid?

The Selection of a Stock Bull.

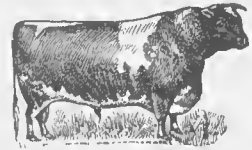
On this subject, experience is always the safest guide. Clement Stephenson has been one of the most successful breeders and prize-takers in England. He says: "If a breeder is determined to keep up a uniform standard of excellence in his herd, and, if possible, still further improve it, no more important subject can occupy his attention than the selection of a stock bull. Many a moderate herd has been greatly improved and increased in value by the use of a real good bull, and many a good herd has been spoiled and reduced in value by a moderate one. In selecting a bull we have first individual merit to consider, and then pedigree, but no amount of the latter will compensate for deficiency in the former. He must be true to the type of his particular breed—sound and robust in constitution, and well-grown for his age. By well-grown I don't mean high on the legs, but wide, deep and long, standing on short and well-set legs. Particular attention should be paid to his hocks, for many a good bull is rendered useless by bad hocks. He should have good muscular (flesh) development in the right places. Straight top and bottom lines with broad, deep chest, and good fore ribs. His eye and general conduct should denote good temper, and the skin should be mellow and moderately thick—avoid thin skinned ones. See that he walks well, gay, and like a gentleman, and if he is old enough, see what his stock are like, and, if possible, have a look at his sire and dam, in fact, all his family connection that are in the herd. The next thing is pedigree. Not only see that it contains no impurity, but that the recorded ancestors were, as far as known, good animals, if prize winners all the better. Find out, if you can, whether they were regular good breeders, and lived to a good old age, for nothing is more hereditary. If everything is satisfactory, don't begrudge the price, and, if after a trial his stock are satisfactory, don't be tempted by price to part with him."

Ridding Buildings of Fleas.

A writer in the Practical Farmer gives the following method of ridding buildings of fleas:—"When I was a boy, father's place became infested with fleas from pigs sleeping at the barn, and they nearly drove me crazy. I heard in some way that salt would kill them. I suppose I used a peck of salt, scattering it freely about the barn and house, and at the expiration of a week we could not tell that a flea had ever been on the place. All gone. Since then I have cleared our home of them several times. One application always does the work. I have also recommended it to others who have used it with equal success. Salt scattered over a carpet and swept off before it melts will clean it of both fleas and dirt. I am never bothered with fleas now unless I get them away from home. I know there are many people who would willingly spend the price of a barrel of salt to be rid of the pests, and salt is never-failing.

Salt makes animals more lively, strong, and capable of resisting disease. Their flesh is harder, and the functions of the organs are more regular. Their digestion is better and they can subsist on fodder that otherwise might be injurious to health. Moreover, with the assistance of salt they can extract more nourishment from a given quantity of fodder, since the flow of the digestive liquids is more copious. Hence, salt is of special importance.

Marchmont Stock Farm.



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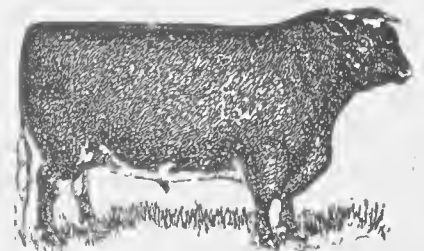
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At moderate prices. Also **BERKSHIRE PIGS**.
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J. E. Smith has for sale a number of the very choicest Clydesdale Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn and Hereford Bulls, Shorthorn Cows and Heifers. All animals registered. Stock right. Prices right and no reserve.

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The home of Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires. Watch this stock for something good.

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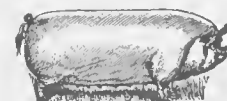
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SHORTHORN CATTLE
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LARGE, IMPROVED
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Orders booked now for Young Pigs. Among the Shorthorns recently imported from Ontario, I have for sale the 15 months old bull, Lord Lottie, and a few very fine heifers. Timothy Seed.—A large quantity of pure, clean Timothy seed for sale.

JAS. BRAY,
Longburn, Man.

A Plan and a Purpose.

In his introduction to the recent annual report of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, Secretary Coburn, of the State Board of Agriculture, says, as the result of 33 years of acute observation:—

"The mistake which keeps many a breeder down to or below the plane of mediocrity in business, is his failure to start with a right ideal and stick to it. The active years of any ordinary man's lifetime are sufficient for his acquiring fame, if not fortune, as a specialist in at least one breed of animals, if he starts right, breeds right, and feeds right. Success in its best sense will not, however, be likely to attend him, if in that time he frequently changes breeds or ideals. It is the fixed, determined purpose that will bring him to the desired goal, and without this it is never reached. Bakewell, the Collings, and Cruickshank had it, and their names are revered wherever improved stock is known or appreciated. The man who breeds trotters this year and crosses them with Clydesdales next year, simply because draft horses seem to be in better demand, or breeds his Jersey cows to Hereford bulls, to meet the call for white faces, will acquire neither honor nor riches. It is a great thing to excel, even with one breed; few men ever permanently succeed with more, and thousands who mean well, try, only to fail, because they are not equal to properly handling any, through lack of the essential genius.

"In breeding, as in character-building, a day or a false move may mar what has cost a lifetime or a fortune to make. To the beginner I would say, deliberate long in the selection of a breed and an ideal; having once adopted them, persevere to the end in the work of their better development, regardless of changing fashions or fluctuating markets. In other words, don't scatter and don't wobble. The breeding highway is strewn with the wrecks of those who had too many purposes and experimented with too many breeds."

No walk in life presents such opportunity for acquiring fame as that of stock-breeding. The thought, energy and tenacity of purpose that are necessary to be a successful business man, if applied to farm work or to breeding pure-bred stock, will acquire for any man a success beyond his most sanguine expectations and without the worry which is attendant on all large city businesses, and which so frequently kills. Young men, who think of leaving the farm to find scope for their energies, can find as great scope for them right on the farm as they can in the city. There is infinitely more room to rise to the top.

Feeding the Bull

In reply to an enquirer, Professor Henry, of Wisconsin, says:—"If this bull belongs to one of the beef breeds I should aim to give him more fattening food and keep him in higher flesh than if a representative of one of the dairy breeds. In the former case a ration of two parts corn, two of oats and one of linseed meal, by weight, should form a proper mixture, and a pound of this feed per hundredweight of animal is ample in combination with roughage in winter and pasture in summer to produce a good gain until maturity is reached. When the bull is mature do not feed over from one-half to three-fourths of the amount of concentrates here stated, since the animal should then subsist more largely on roughage, such as hay, cornstalks, pasture, etc.

"If it is a dairy bred bull do not feed

over from two-thirds to three-fourths of a pound of the grain or concentrates above named for each 100 pounds of live weight and make up the difference with additional roughage, causing him to live more largely upon clover hay, corn stover, etc. A dairy bull should never become fat. Bulls of all breeds usually suffer from lack of exercise. If closely confined they should receive less feed, for then heavy feeding is apt to bring on disorders of various kinds, while with ample exercise liberal feeding is attended usually with only good results."

Lack of exercise is the ruin of more good bulls than all other errors put together. Even in the great beef-breed herds of Aberdeenshire such bulls as William of Orange had eleven years of continuous service. Canada can furnish a few samples of long lived bulls whose usefulness was continued until a ripe old age of 15 or 16 years, through judicious handling and exercise. There should be more of them. Too many of our most valuable bulls are dead and gone before people find out their true value as sires.

The Profits on American Export Beef.

From a report recently sent to the English Foreign Office by Hugh O'Beirne, of the British Embassy, in Washington, it appears that the exportation of American cattle to Britain has for the past 12 months been conducted at a loss, or at a profit so small as to be scarcely worth the risk and trouble the business involves. The exports have increased considerably, but the prices realized have fallen and are falling. In round figures, the cost of placing upon the English market a steer bought in Chicago is \$25, and if the American exporter is to make a reasonable profit there must be a difference of 6c. to 7c. per lb. between the prices in the two markets. But the difference has not averaged 5c. Of course, this state of things cannot continue. American exporters do an immense packing and dressed-meat trade, and can afford to conduct one branch at the expense of the rest, but shrewd business men do not prolong an arrangement of this kind, and they are the less likely to do so because the cost of feeding live stock in America is increasing every year. The report concludes with the thought that the prospect is less disheartening for the British farmer than the increase in American exportation has led him to suppose.

In the State of Kansas the most fatal cattle disease is black leg. Within the last six months the state department has sent out vaccine enough to inoculate 30,000 calves. Testimony to the efficacy of the vaccine has been freely given by the farmers who used it, and it is confidently believed to be a sure preventive of the disease.

Teasing of young animals on the farm should never be tolerated. It may be funny to see the young things make use of their tender horns, and stamping of feet, etc., but as they grow older and learn to know their strength, they often become vicious, and then some day in a fit of bad temper they are liable to injure some member of the family, or strangers who may happen to be passing by are very likely to be attacked by vicious animals. Give all animals on the farm kind and firm treatment. Animals should be made to both respect and love their attendants, but this cannot be accomplished if they are allowed to be teased.

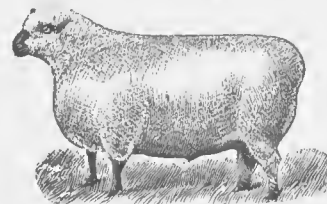
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Rams and ewes from the most fashionable imported blood. Inspection invited. For full particulars apply

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Choice Young Bulls for Sale.



Sired by **TOPSMAN**, the champion Shorthorn Bull at Winnipeg in 1897, and **STANLEY 6th**.

Anyone wishing to obtain a bull possessing individual merit and of high breeding can make no mistake in writing

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WALNUT GROVE SHORTHORNS.

We are offering five Bulls from 7 mos. to 2 yrs. of age. Stock Bulls (imp.) Warfare (56712) and (imp.) Royal George (17106), and Centennial Isabella, Scotland Yet (23375), also a few Heifers.

A. & D. BROWN, Iona, Ont.

SHORTHORN COWS and HEIFERS.

The undersigned is selling out his herd of Shorthorns, and has still on hand 3 Cows, 2 with Calf at foot, and 3 Yearling Heifers. These animals have mostly been prize-winners at the local Fair, and are all good specimens of the breed. Cause of selling—no pasturage.



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English Beef.

W. L. Griffith, Canadian Government Emigration agent at Cardiff, Wales, has a letter in the Emerson Journal, in which he tells his experience with admirers of the "Roast Beef of Old England." One day he was seated at dinner in a hotel where about a score of "drummers," or commercial gentlemen, as they like to be called, were similarly engaged. They launched out pretty freely on the excellence of old country as compared with colonial meat. Canadian beef, in their estimation, was tough, tasteless, etc. Mr. Griffith at last got hot, and told them he knew Canada fairly well and its beef too. One man retorted that Canada could never produce such beef as they were then eating. Griffith retorted that even that might be Canadian. The landlord was called in to settle the question and admitted that it was Canadian, as most of the beef he had used for six years had also been. Mr. Griffith, in explanation of this admirable candour, says:—"I subsequently interviewed the landlord and expressed my admiration for a candour which risked a loss of custom. 'Oh,' he said, 'don't flatter me, I might not have helped you if I had not disposed of this hotel last week.'"

Has Canada Lost an Opportunity?

In last issue attention was called to the rapid and very satisfactory increase in the quality of the cattle sent from the Argentine Republic through the introduction of good sires. The following figures, taken from the report of a commercial agent of the Dominion Government, at Liverpool, shows that there has been a decrease in the cattle imported into Great Britain during the past year, the total returning almost to the level of 1896. Of the following three countries concerned in the cattle trade the numbers credited to each of them during the past three years were:

	1896.	1897	1898.
United States ..	393,119	416,299	369,478
Canada	101,591	126,495	108,406
South America ..	65,699	73,857	89,368

It will thus be seen that the Argentine Republic is the only one showing an advance on last year, and there is thought to be no doubt that that country will continue to be an increasingly formidable competitor in the British market. The resources of Argentina are very great, and the enterprise of cattle breeders in the purchase of pedigree stock is improving the quality of their produce; while the building of steamers specially adapted for the trade will lower the cost of transport and allow of the cattle arriving in better condition.

It is now believed by a great many that the shipment to the British market of United States steers has reached its maximum. The shortage of cattle and the increased demands of its rapidly growing population are such that they are not likely to export as many head in the future as they have done in the past. It is likely to be true, at any rate, for some few years. What does this then mean for Canada? It certainly is an increased opportunity, but, is she ready to take advantage of it? Have our herds been kept up to the highest quality. Have they been kept as high as they might have been? Our sharpest competitor on the British market, for any decrease in the American export, is the Argentine stock-raiser, who has for years been striving to build up the quality of his herd. He is ready now to take advantage of any slackening off in the shipment of American cat-

tle and will reap the fruit of his labors while Canada will lose her opportunity.

It is the same story with sheep. Here is how the shipments of sheep to the United Kingdom stand:

	1897.	1898.
United States.	186,795	147,021
Canada	63,761	42,070
Argentine	345,217	430,075

The Argentine Republic sent nearly 70 per cent. of the whole import of live sheep. The Argentine breeders continue to purchase large numbers of English pure-bred rams and it is evident that they do not intend to rest satisfied with the improvement, great as it is, which they have made during the past few years in the quality of their flocks. They are bound to be on top both in mutton and beef. If Canada is to hold her own her farmers must use the very best sires they can obtain and back this up by good care and feed.

The State of Colorado has passed an act, to come into force on July 6, that will do a good deal to settle the scrub sire question. After that date no inferior bull or ram will be allowed to run at large on the range, and the owner who permits it will be guilty of a misdemeanor, and any one who finds such a bull may forthwith eastrate him. Furthermore, any person allowing his cows to run at large upon the public ranges of the state must furnish a high-grade bull for every 25 cows so running. Jersey bulls will not be allowed to run at large under any pretense whatever.

Quoting from a writer in the Breeders' Gazette, we present the following: "If there is one thing I would emphasize more than another it is the importance of buying pure-bred stock from responsible and reliable breeders only. I would not give the snap of my fingers for a pedigree from an unreliable or tricky breeder. The breeder's name should, and really does, constitute a very important part of the pedigree of an animal. The very fact that an animal has been bred by a man of recognized integrity and established success as a breeder of the best is a very strong argument that the animal is a good one."

An Australian cattle-man did recently in that far-off land. His name was James Tyson. He was worth \$25,000,000—more than any other man in Australia. He made all his money in buying and selling cattle and sheep. It will probably shock some American millionaires to learn that this man did not care for money. Once he said that it was the "little game" that was the fun. Asked what the "little game" was, he said: "Fighting the desert. That has been my work. I have been fighting the desert all my life, and I have won! I have put water where there was no water and beef where there was no beef. I have put fences where there were no fences, and roads where there were no roads. Nothing can undo what I have done and millions will be happier for it after I am long dead and forgotten."

That there is a very serious objection to dock tailed brood mares I know from sad experience, and it would be a great objection to any brood mare if she were docked. I have quite a number of brood mares, some with long tails and some docked, and the docked mares cost nearly double to keep in proper condition when they are nursing colts. Flies and insect pests nearly craze them in midsummer and reduce their flesh and decrease the milk flow very materially. This is not theory, but actual observation.—P. S. H., in Rider and Driver.

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D. McBETH, OAK LAKE, MAN.

BREEDER OF

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AND
SHORTHORN CATTLE.



I have a number of promising young Stallions for sale.

My Shorthorn herd is headed by "Best Yet," bred by Hon John Dryden, of Brooklin, Ontario. A number of young stock of both sexes, all registered, are for sale, and can be recommended as first-class animals.

Correspondence solicited. Prices right.

R. REED-BYERLEY, Cook's Creek, Man., breeder and importer of Clydesdales. Headed by Gem Prince, sired by Cedric. Correspondence solicited.

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Ayrshire Cattle. Red Tamworth.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRE & BERKSHIRE PIGS.

A good selection now on hand, and will quote close prices to reduce stock.

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Our herd are direct descendants of such noted hogs as Canada Wilkes, Guy Wilkes 2nd, M. P. Sanders, and the Tecumseh. Nothing but first-class stock shipped. Write for what you want; satisfaction guaranteed. Prices always reasonable. Nothing but choice sows kept for breeders. We are now booking orders for spring pigs of 1899. We have a few good winter pigs for sale. Write and describe what you want, and we will endeavor to treat you as we would wish to be treated.

SHEEP.**The Modern Sheep.**

The above is the title of an admirable book issued lately by F. D. Coburn, of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Topeka. We have pleasure in giving the following extracts from it:—

"No useful animal on record antedates the sheep. No animal has a wider habitat, or has been from the beginning more an object of solicitous caretaking. Abel, an heir of Eden and son of its first occupants, was a keeper of sheep. Early Jewish history is the story of a shepherd race; their flocks constituted the wealth and largely the cares of the Hebrew patriarchs down through the centuries. Abraham was a great flock owner; Rachel, the mother of Joseph, tended her father's flocks, and Joseph was caring for Jacob's sheep when stolen and sold into Egypt; Job was owner of 14,000 sheep; Moses herded the flocks of Jethro, his father-in-law, and David, the greatest king of the Jews, was keeping his father's sheep when called to public life. It was the shepherds watching by night on Judea's plain to whom were first vouchsafed the good tidings of great joy, declaring a Saviour born into the world—the 'Lamb of God,' the 'Good Shepherd.'

"Their propagation, care and improvement have played a large part in the best husbandry of all lands from time immemorial. Common to every country, they have adapted themselves to every condition. Existing on Greenland's frozen mountains, they are at home on the Sahara and the scorched llanos of the Orinoco as well. Hungry, restless and gaunt on Switzerland's bleakest Alps, they represent one extreme of sheep existence; on the plains of Kansas and their affluence of grain and grass attaining a development nowhere else discovered possible, they represent the other.

"Their flesh is both a staple and a delicacy wherever civilization exists; appetizing and healthful nourishment to the languishing invalid and strength-renewing to those whose toil and burden are heaviest. From their wool have been clothed the armies of dominant nations in all times; by spindle, loom and needle it is fashioned to meet a wider range of requirements for the bodily comfort of humankind than any other fiber, animal or vegetable; infancy and age, the weakest and the strongest, opulence and indigence rely upon it for comfort, service, adornment, and surest protection from summer's heat and winter's cold. The sheepskins are through a thousand channels a large factor in manufactures, arts and commerce."

No doubt Kansas wants a little stirring up on the sheep business. It has now only one sheep to 250 acres, or 200,000 sheep in all. Against this pitiful array of sheep she owns 176,000 dogs.

But what about Manitoba? The truth is that we have only about one sheep to about every 75 acres under crop in 1898, so that we are as much in need of more sheep as Kansas.

When considering the problem of sheep raising let us remember that they multiply faster than any other animal, especially do the large mutton breeds, which often produce twins.

Sheep fatten much more easily than cattle, and when slaughtered furnish not only meat, but wool, the latter not only keeping indefinitely, but paying for long transportation.

Marketing Lambs.

It will not be long now before butchers will be scouring the country for lambs. Enquiry among the sheep raisers of Manitoba shows that most of the lambs are marketed between July and November. The latter part of the season seeing most of them move off, some few hold them later. With the breeder of pure bred stock lambs go at various periods, but usually a little before the breeding season.

The price received for the ordinary lambs varies greatly, from \$2 up to \$5, depending upon their quality and forwardness. The great majority of the lambs go to the local butchers and many a one the threshers look after. Some farmers near good markets kill, dress and sell by the quarter. Some few have sold off rape in the fall, while others ship to Winnipeg at so much a pound live weight. Only one man that we know of was feeding his lambs last year for the Christmas market. He got 4½c. a pound, live weight. With a good field of rape and some wheat screenings we would think it would pay any man well to hold his lambs and get all the growth possible for the Christmas market, instead of letting them go as they get big enough for the butcher to take. We would also think that there would be a good opening for a live man to have a nice field of rape, then buy up the lambs as cheaply as possible, turn them in on the rape, and with the addition of some wheat screenings make a lot of good growth before the severe cold weather came in. If the market were favorable he could sell, either to Winnipeg or to St. Paul. Or, the more forward ones could go there and the balance be carried on for Christmas. If not all sold then the spring market would then take the balance. The Farmer would like to see those farmers who are only getting \$2 for their lambs make double that. We believe they can if they go the right way to work. If our American friends can buy in lambs and sheep by the hundred, feed them on elevator screenings, and make money at it, we cannot see why some of our enterprising Manitobans cannot carry on the same kind of work. There is a good demand in Winnipeg for lamb and mutton and especially so in the spring. By providing suitable food for fall and winter feeding splendid gains can be made which should turn a handsome profit for the winter's work.

Will sheep eat mustard? Yes, they are about as hard on mustard as they are on mortgages, if given a chance.

One reason for the English supremacy in mutton growing is that there the lambs and sheep are fed always upon the best the land affords, and are not confined to short pastures and stubble fields.

Let us fix in mind that sheep never crop a pasture but to benefit it. Moreover, climb over rocks and ledges where cows would not go, and almost every herb that grows suffices them for food.

Where sheepmen believe more in mutton than in fleece they should show their faith by breeding up the best mutton bucks. When a flock is on this basis it will prove much more satisfactory than when the profit depends wholly upon the idiosyncracies of the wool market.

William Grassick, Pilot Mound, had all but one of this year's crop of lambs killed by wolves. It is this sort of experience that chill off any inclination to make sheep a part of our scheme of farming. Death to the wolf should be the motto of every farmer.

WOODBINE FARM, CARBERRY, MAN.**AYRSHIRE CATTLE.****YORKSHIRE SWINE.****S. L. WYANDOTTES.**

Am booking early orders for spring pigs, and can spare a few choice brood sows. The foundation stock of both swine and poultry is from imported stock. Birds properly mated at reasonable prices. Eggs \$2 per 13.—S. J. THOMPSON & SON, Box 28.

GOLD STANDARD HERD OF REGISTERED BERKSHIRES.

Are still to the front. I am now booking orders for spring Pigs sired by my two noted boars "Fitz Lee" (an 800 lb. hog) and "General Booth," and from a grand lot of sows of the choicest breeding. Two litters farrowed in January, and sows due to farrow every month. Unrelated pairs supplied. Correspondence solicited. Address—

J. A. MCGILL, Neepawa, Man.

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JOHN S. ROBSON,
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Breeder of SHORTHORNS. Long established, reliable pedigrees; straight dealing always. Young stock of both sexes always on hand. Write early if you want them. 2185

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Breeder and Importer of high-class

LEICESTERS.

Some fine young stock from prize winners for sale. Order early.

Box 193, BRANDON.

T. GOSNEY, Miami, Man.

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BERKSHIRES.

25 spring pigs, both sexes, and 6 young sows, fit to breed. My stock are from the best known herds and strains to-day in the Dominion or U.S. Call or write.

Ridgewood Stock Farm, Souris, Man.

WM. SHARMAN,

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High Class Herefords

A few early Bull Calves for sale.

Well Graded SHIRE HORSES

For sale. Also light blooded stock. Cross S brand, graded with imported stud since 1884. Apply to—

P. S. Dowson, Miles City, Montana, U.S.

JERSEY BULL FOR SALE.

No. 50202. 2 years old in February. Solid color, black tongue and switch. Took 1st prize in Winnipeg as calf.

H. R. KEYES, Midway, Man.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE. YORKSHIRE PIGS.

One 9 months Bull Calf for sale, of good dairy strain. Young Pigs now ready for delivery.

A. B. POTTER, Montgomery, Aaaa.

SWINE.

A Pig Feeding Experiment.

An experiment has been conducted recently at Nottingham, England, with considerable care, that is worth noting here. Separated milk was being sold at 2c. a gallon and whey at one-third of a cent, and with this and maize or barley meal tests were made on growing pigs, always in lots of six pigs at a time. Barley meal and skim-milk has always been regarded in England as a model feed for producing choice bacon. The point most distinctly brought out was the feed value of the whey. The butcher showed that maize meal, scalded and soaked before being fed, produced thin bellies, too much fat in the back and the carcasses were softer than he liked. The meat from the milk and maize and whey and maize was superior, the difference, if any, being in favor of the whey. The greatest profit was made out of the combination of maize meal and whey, a fact that rather surprised the experimenters.

In a second experiment, in which barley meal was tried against maize meal, the barley meal made the firmest pork, with more lean in it, but the cheapest pork was made from the maize. These English experiments confirm the most reliable tests made here and are besides in exact accord with the best scientific knowledge. The milk is rich in the protein of which the maize is deficient and a mixture of maize and barley ground, and soaked or scalded, produces pork in which quality and profit are always satisfactorily combined.

The Sow that Makes the Best Mother.

Too little attention has been paid by breeders and farmers to the milking qualities of their brood sows, and yet, of all things to be taken into consideration in selecting brood sows, this characteristic is the most important. Maternity is the function of a good sow, and, failing in good milking capacity, she fails to fulfil this function. Did you ever note that the sow that is the kindest, most careful mother, is always the one that gives the biggest flow of milk, and the sow that gives frequently, and she most gladly responds to the call of the little fellows for a lunch as often as they want it. She is careful and grateful to them for the relief they give her. The other sow finds no such comfort from her litter, since she has no need for that kind of relief; on the contrary, the frequent demands of the half-starved pigs are unpleasant to her. She becomes irritable and cross at their persistent calls for more. She would rather be let alone, go off by herself, eat her fill, and lie down undisturbed, while she converts it into pork on her own back instead of her pigs. Consequently, at weaning time, you will find her in pretty good shape, while the pigs are all runts. But the other sow and her litter, how do they look? Just the reverse.

From the time the pigs are weaned a moderate supply of skim-milk, butter-milk, green clover or similar feed will promote the growth of muscles, which become lean flesh. Want of exercise and want of flesh-producing food during that period of their growth will prevent any breed of hogs from developing the fleshy qualities which are wanted in the bacon and hams. It is improbable that any kind of feed during the fattening of animals can result in producing a large proportion

of lean flesh unless the animals are well grown during the two months which follow the time they are weaned. A pig should grow from the time it is born until it goes to the market for killing. Every day that it stands still lessens the profit which its owner might make out of it. The pigs should be fed morning and evening a small quantity of grain and about one gallon of skim-milk or butter-milk, to every three pigs per day. If the pigs have access to a mixture of charcoal and salt, to wood ashes and salt, they will not root the ground very much. If they have to be ringed, they should be ringed on one or both sides of the nose, and not deep into the middle of the nose. The castration should be done when they are three weeks old.

Babb Bros., Sydney, have bought the Shorthorn bull, Brookdale Chief, from D. McNaughton.

Among the supplementary estimates that passed the Dominion parliament lately was a grant of \$5,000 to carry on the work of inspection for tuberculosis.

Wm. King, Minnokin, Man., writes: "Our stock are doing nicely. Our crop of calves this spring are all heifers and a fine lot they are—all sired by Windsor the 5th, a fine bull, I will have to part with to avoid in-breeding. I have just received a nice Berkshire boar from J. A. McGill, Neepawa. I have a nice lot of Plymouth Rock fowl and have imported two fine cockerels, from which we expect to have something good to offer our customers this fall. I have sold to Wm. Fleck, of Winnipegosis, the stock boar, Charles Tupper, and the aged sow, Lady Canduff. To Hunt Bros., Minnokin, one sow, and a boar to Mr. Glendenning, Lake Dauphin."

R. McKenzie, High Bluff, Man., reports: "My stock are in good shape. I have sold a large number of pigs this spring, and of the amount sold I might mention the following:—To Wm. Hume, a Holstein heifer, by Emperor of Canada and out of Vida Rooker (imp.). This is Mr. Hume's second purchase from this herd. Geo. Vincent, Brandon, gets four sows; a pair each goes to Wm. Wingrove, St. Albert, Alta., H. Anderson, Stony Plain, Alta., O. Bartlett, Portage la Prairie, and F. W. Ball, Yorkton, Assa.; one boar each goes to Robt. Hope, Carberry, H. I. Stillborn, Moosomin, Assa., T. Chilton, Hillburn, Assa., and A. Chambers, Wawanesa, Man.; three pigs to F. Buch, Valley River, Man."

Chicago has had a little sensation with tuberculosis. A lady of that city arranged to visit friends at Springfield, and asked that a couple of the pretty cows of her relative should be tested for the sake of her baby. They reacted and all the rest followed suit. They were taken to Chicago and publicly slaughtered. Of the 28 nice Jerseys, 20 were sent to the rendering tank, the rest were not so far gone, and could be used as food. The cattle, to all outward appearances, were as nice a lot of milkers as one would wish to see. No sign of disease was apparent, and practical men felt that it was a shame to slaughter such animals. The owner of the herd, Col. R. D. Loose, who was present, said until now he had been inclined to think there was a good deal of fake and fad about the hue and cry over tuberculosis, but he was thoroughly satisfied with the examination, and convinced that the lawmakers of Illinois would be very derelict in their duty if they did not provide an ample appropriation and enact inspection laws to not only stamp the disease out of Illinois herds, but to keep untested animals from coming into the state.

PEEL'S Horse & Cattle Food

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER?

Will do your stock more good than any condition food on earth. Hundreds say so. If your dealer does not keep it, write

R. H. PEEL - WINNIPEG.

Persiatric Plant Spray

The most effective and highly concentrated Spray in the market. Has successfully coped with the dreaded San Jose 'Scale,' and quickly destroys all orchard and garden pests, such as grubs, worms, brown rot, fungi, etc. Contains no mineral poisons such as arsenic or Paris green. Thoroughly reliable.

Persiatric Sheep Dip

The only remedy that will positively cure Scab in sheep. It is also invaluable for the cure of Skin Diseases in cattle, such as hruises, sores, ringworm, gangrene, shear cuts, and for ridding them of vermin. Widely endorsed by the leading stock-raisers of Canada as the best preparation of its kind in the market. Try it.

Persiatric Pig Wash

This preparation acts most satisfactorily on the stuhhorn Skin Diseases in swine. Has a soothing, healing influence, healing sores and eczematous diseases, and rids the animal of vermin. It acts as a tonic on sickly, depressed animals. Used a week or so before slaughtering, it makes a handsomely dressed animal for market.

Persiatric Horse Wash

This is a preparation of highly-concentrated curative qualities for the curing of Skin Diseases, and for killing all vermin in horses and cattle. Cures Scratches, Mange, Ringworm, Grease, Fczema, Urticaria, etc. Heartily recommended by horse breeders and leading veterinary surgeons.

You cannot afford to experiment where the health of your live stock is concerned—get the best. The Persiatric goods are the standard for PURITY and STRENGTH. At your dealers, or direct from the manufacturers—

THE PICKHARDT RENFREW CO.,

Limited,

Stouffville, Ont.

WINDMILLS.

Sure Investment

By buying

A CANADIAN

STEEL AIRMOTOR.

Will

GRIND YOUR GRAIN,
CHOP YOUR FEED,
PUMP YOUR WATER,
Etc.



No other Machine on the Farm or Home will yield better results.

ONT. WIND ENGINE AND PUMP CO., LTD.
Atlantic Ave., Toronto, Ont.

MANITOBA AGENTS: THE BALFOUR IMPLEMENT CO., WINNIPEG.

When writing mention The Farmer.



Answers to Questions.

By an Experienced Veterinarian.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

Diseases of the Udder.

Subscriber, Hillesden, Assa.: "Will you please answer the following questions:—(1) Three milch cows, with udder and nose dark red, looks like sun-burn, in pain when first comes on, nose dry. (2) Milch cow with hard swelling in hind quarter of bag, no milk in it. Milked last year, milk good."

Answer.—This condition is caused by poisoning from contact with acrid plants such as the poison ivy, rhus toxicodendrum, and affects the parts where the skin is thin and the hair scanty, such as the udder and muzzle. Bathe the parts with a solution of baking soda and water, one ounce to a pint, and apply a little vaseline to the teats to protect them from friction of the hands in milking. Keep the cows from pasturing on scrubby land.

2. A hard swelling in a cow's udder may be the result of a previous attack of inflammation in that quarter of the gland, or it may be that tuberculosis is showing itself in this way, as its effect on the udder is to produce such hard swellings as this. In any case until you have made sure that it is not tuberculosis, you should not use the milk from the cow unless you first boil it.

Swollen Glands.

W. Gillanders, Minnokin, Man.: "I have a colt three days old with a small lump on each side of the throat. They are about the size of your thumb. Kindly tell me what these bunches are, as they were there when the colt was born."

Answer.—The "bunches" noticed on each side of the colt's throat are the thyroid glands in a swollen condition. In the healthy state these glands are small and lie close to the sides of the windpipe, where they are not noticeable. When they become enlarged from any cause, they form unsightly swellings at the sides of the throat. Procure from the druggist some tincture of iodine, double strength, and paint the swellings once a day with it.

Vertigo—Fits.

F. W. C., Wood Bay, Man.: "I have two cows, calved this spring, both of the calves have fits: I gave them both a drink of linseed oil; the first one is getting better, has not taken one for some time. The last one still takes them, but not so often. Can you tell me what is the reason they take fits? Is there any cure?"

Answer.—The fits are caused by indigestion, which produces dizziness or vertigo, and will disappear when the digestive organs are in a healthy state. Have you been feeding the calves at too long intervals, inducing them to drink ravenously and over-distend the stomach, Or do you neglect to warm the milk for them, or allow it to become stale?

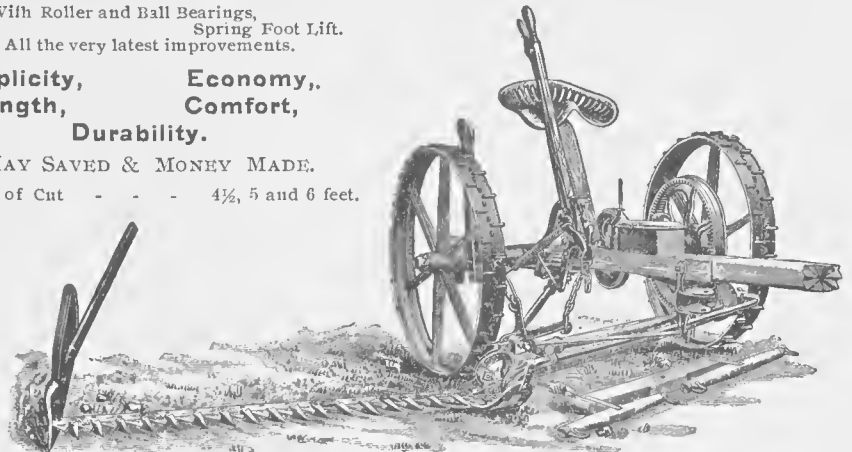
FROST & WOOD No. 8 MOWER

With Roller and Ball Bearings,
Spring Foot Lift.
All the very latest improvements.

**Simplicity, Economy,
Strength, Comfort,
Durability.**

HAY SAVED & MONEY MADE.

Width of Cut - - - 4½, 5 and 6 feet.



The only Mower that really does what other Mowers claim to do. If your crop is light, you need the BEST CUTTER to save it all. If your crop is heavy, you need the MOST POWERFUL to cut it all. The Frost & Wood No. 8 stands for the Highest Perfection in grass-cutting machinery. You make no mistake and save money when you buy a No. 8. It is the best. Get our large Illustrated Catalogue. PLACE YOUR ORDERS EARLY.

THE FROST & WOOD CO., Limited, WINNIPEG

Pigs Without Hair.

Subscriber, Silver Plains, Morris, Man.: "Three young sows had pigs this month. No. 1 had 12 and all came without hair, although fully matured. This litter only lived a day or so. No. 2 had 10 pigs, and two out of this litter came without hair and died shortly after being littered. No. 3 had 14 and all this litter had to be taken from the sow as they came wrong end first, and were entirely without hair. The sows were allowed to run at large all spring and were not too fat. Can you give me any reason for above?"

Answer.—Hair is an appendage of the skin and in pigs is one of the last organs to develop in the foetus. In the case of your pigs, development of the foetus seems to have been arrested at this point and the reason for this is sought for. As this has occurred in the litters of three sows there must have been some cause affecting them in common. If they were all bred to the same boar it may be that he was not in good health at the time and the male element supplied was deficient in vitality. This may be ascertained by the history of other sows bred to him at about the same period. Should investigation fail to reveal any cause of suspicion on the male side we must look to the treatment of the females in regard to shelter, feeding, etc., for the probable cause. Any influences which would affect adversely the health of the pregnant animal would tend to interfere with the proper development of the foetus. Exposure to cold or wet, insufficient food, or food deficient in some of the elements required for the growing tissues of the foetus would be some of the most probable causes.

BARB-WIRE CUTS

Owing to the ragged nature of the wounds and the poison of the wire, are the most difficult of all flesh wounds to heal, and the only successful remedy is

DR. WARNOCK'S ULCERKURE

It is the greatest healing medicine ever discovered. A positive guarantee is given that if Ulcerkure will not heal any and every kind of a wound, your money will be refunded. Send a 3c. stamp for sample bottle, and prove to yourself its wonderful healing properties, especially for Barb-wire Cut.

\$1 Bottle.

Sold by dealers, or sent on receipt of price by
WESTERN VETERINARY COMPANY, Box 478, WINNIPEG.

Horse Owners Should Use
GOMBAULT'S

Caustic Balsam

The Great French Veterinary Remedy.

**A SAFE, SPEEDY AND
POSITIVE CURE.**



Prepared
exclusively
by J. E.
Gombault
ex-Veterinary
Surgeon to the
French
Government Stud

SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING

Impossible to produce any scar or blemish. The safest best Blister ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses or Cattle.

As a **HUMAN REMEDY** for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, Etc., it is invaluable.

WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoonful of **CAUSTIC BALSAM** will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.

Every bottle of **Caustic Balsam** sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, Ohio

BRANDON PUMP WORKS.

H. CATER, PROP.

Successor to J. M. Reisberry

Better than Klondyke Gold:

A GOOD PUMP

that will not freeze in winter.

We make a specialty of large Pumps for watering cattle—5-inch bore iron cylinder, porcelain lined.

All kinds of Pumps repaired. Office and Factory, Ninth St., opposite Northern Pacific Station.

Address—H. CATER,
Brandon, Man.
Write for Prices.

Agent for Myer's Pumps with brass lined cylinders and glass valve seats.

When writing mention The Farmer.



High Quality of Manitoba Cheese

W. J. Cluff, an old experienced cheese-maker, buyer and exporter of dairy products, has recently visited some twenty or more of the cheese factories in Manitoba. To a representative of The Farmer he expressed himself as being very much surprised at the advancement that had been made by the factories. He did not expect to find so many of them, or such good buildings in as new a country as Manitoba, and thinks we have good reason to be proud of what the factories have accomplished, and of the government for the efforts they are making in the interests of dairying.

The May make of cheese, he said, with some exceptions, was equal to that of Ontario. At a few places the makers were using an inferior quality of coloring, and in some factories the rennet was not as good as it should be. Both of these articles should be of the best quality, otherwise it will lower the high quality of the cheese. Quite a number of the Mennonite factories are using Hansen's coloring, one of the best colorings on the market. He thought the Mennonites were showing greater aptness in taking hold of the dairy work than the French. This was shown in the faithfulness with which they carried out the instructions given them.

He found the quality of the cheese at some of the factories injured somewhat in the curing by the cold weather. They would have been of a better flavor if the curing rooms had been heated a little with a stove.

He objected to the small size of cheese made at so many of the factories. It means more work for the maker and more waste in using it, through the greater proportion of rind. He favors the standard size, 60 to 70 lbs., and the half cheese, or "flats," as they are popularly called. He would discourage by all means farmers making in their own dairies small "dairy cheese" for market. More money can be made for all concerned by turning the milk into the regular channel.

The cheese factory at St. Annes des Chenes is now receiving 8,000 lbs. of milk a day but it will not be up to its full supply until the 1st of July.

There will be a large exhibit of cheese, both colored and white, at the Winnipeg exhibition this year. The Farmer understands that most of the factories have their exhibition cheese made and are taking great pains in curing them properly.

The Dairy Superintendent says that his attention has been called to certain creameries shipping butter prints in boxes and that these boxes have caused the butter to taste of the wood. This practice of putting prints in boxes in this way should not be indulged in in any case. There was some butter forwarded last year put up in that way, and it was exceedingly unsatisfactory. He trusts that this matter will receive serious consideration by those interested, and that they will not permit any butter to be packed in this way in their creamery. Every man is interested in this matter and must put forth every effort to have the butter reach the consumer in the best possible shape. If prints are to be put in boxes they should be carefully packed in 56 lbs. boxes, and no others.

MAKE YOUR OWN GUARANTEE.

We have so much faith in the Sharples TUBULAR Separator, and it has so frequently and so persistently demonstrated its ability, superiority and economy, that we are willing that every purchaser should practically make his own guarantee. Therefore, to make yourself entirely secure you may write the following in your purchase contract:

"Please ship to me a SHARPLES' TUBULAR SEPARATOR. I will immediately put it into my factory, and will give it a fair and careful trial. If I like it in every respect, and it does all claimed for it, I will keep and pay for it. If it fails to suit me for any reason, I will notify you to that effect, and on receipt of instructions from you will reship to your order as you may direct."

Could anything be more fair or liberal than this proposition? Do you suppose for one moment that we would make such a proposition if we did not know just what we are talking about and just what our machine will do?

Have you ever heard of another Separator Concern that was willing to make such a broad and liberal proposition? It is because the



SHARPLES TUBULAR SEPARATOR

**Is Built upon Honor and
Sold upon its Merits.**

These qualities make it a winner even against the most unfair and unreasonable competition.

IT is a safe machine.

IT has large actual and reserve capacity.

IT is a clean skimmer—from .05 to nothing.

IT is economical in power, oil and repairs.

IT makes the smoothest, most churnable cream.

IT increases the yield of butter and makes better butter.

IT is a reputation builder, and

IT is a money maker.

Send for Catalogue No. 73.

BRANCHES—

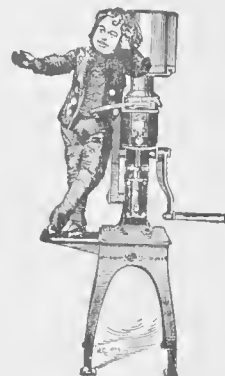
Toledo, O. St. Paul, Minn.
Omaha, Neb. Dubuque, Ia.
San Francisco, Cal.

P. M. SHARPLES,
West Chester, Pa., U.S.A.

The Canadian Dairy Supply Co.

No one need vindicate himself as long as he adheres to facts as they exist; it is when digressing from the truth or facts that vindication becomes necessary. In the article of "THE NOR'-WEST FARMER" of June 5th, headed "The Challenge Accepted," the R. A. Lister Co. people are beating around the bush, and practically but reluctantly admitting that they (calling it mildly) exaggerated their statements in the article which provoked our challenge.

However, we have no desire to prolong this newspaper quarrel, but merely want to state that when we insisted on having the test on the farm, this was not done, as every intelligent man knows, for the sake of space, but merely because the facilities as to obtaining milk and churning the cream are far better there, and also while it is the farmer who is more interested than anybody else; yet, as our main point is, by the actual test between the different machines, to prove to those interested which one has the most points and advantages, and as long as the public shall be reached, it is immaterial to us where the test takes place, when it is done properly, publicly and within the length of time necessary for a successful and exhaustive test.



THE CANADIAN DAIRY SUPPLY CO.

Remember the number: 236 King Street, WINNIPEG.

Communication.

The Editor Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir,—In your paper of June 5th, you publish a communication which, although we do not believe in bothering your readers with private quarrels and controversies, contains statements which are not correct.

In the first place the advertisement referred to by R. A. Lister & Co. is not from any American house, but from the Canadian Dairy Supply Co., of Montreal and Winnipeg, a purely Canadian concern. Again, in the article referred to, nobody casts any doubt on the financial standing of the concern called the R. A. Lister Co., Ltd., nor cares how many Alexandra machines said Company has sold in France, Great Britain, or among the Zulus in Africa.

We were, when fully and faithfully quoted, speaking of this hemisphere and of the sections where the Alexandra machines came in competition with "a machine called the Baby Alpha."

We still contend, and are ready to demonstrate these facts, not by donations to hospitals nor travelling expenses to junketing parties to Europe, but by our willingness to meet any and all of these competing machines in the field, and where the hardheaded farmer can judge for himself of their respective merits.

Yours respectfully,

THE CANADIAN DAIRY SUPPLY CO.

(Per N. Lindback.)

Skimmings.

Emerson creamery has recently opened with Mr. Stevenson, an experienced maker, in charge.

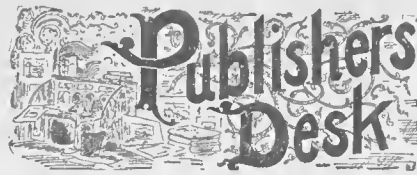
The Provincial Dairy Commissioner has spent a great deal of time among the cheese factories in the province. He is doing a good work in giving practical instruction to the makers.

The outlook for a prosperous season for the Fairplay creamery was never better. It is well patronized by the farmers and cream is more plentiful and testing better than last season. One day recently 2,000 pounds were shipped.

The Lorette factory is now receiving 3,000 lbs. of milk a day and expects considerable more. Being under a company this year, with an active secretary, in the person of Wm. Lagimodiere, great things are expected of this factory.

A poor man that watches and feeds and studies his one or two cows will soon know more and make more money out of them than will ever be made by a man who feeds on the go-as-you-please method. That sort usually live and die without knowing the A B C of dairy feeding for profit.

The Provincial Dairy Superintendent has issued the following circular to the butter makers of Manitoba:—The requirements for the British Columbia markets for creamery butter is for a bright yellow color, and a little heavier salting than usual. I would advise using color enough to make the color of the butter a little higher than the medium—a bright high June grass color. In salting, use 1½ ozs. of best salt per pound of butter. Let us give the consumers just what they want in this commodity, for therein the profit lies.



This department is designed exclusively for business announcements of advertisers. Statements published herein do not necessarily voice the opinion of this journal.

Parties intending to build wire fence this season will do well to see the Carter Wire Fence Machine sold by Fred. Smith, Brandon. With this machine any farmer can, with his ordinary farm help, make the Page fence of any style and strength. With this machine the fence can be made just as safe and as strong at half the cost of coiled fencing. His machine will work any kind of wire, and thus a barbed wire can be introduced into the fence if desirable. Better see this machine.

We are in receipt of a handsome volume, "Wonderland, '99," which has just been issued by the General Passenger Department of the Northern Pacific Railway. It is entirely new, both in matter and illustration, from the "Wonderland" issued last year. It is most profusely illustrated with fine scenes of the country through which the railroad passes; while the description of the country and its life makes most charming reading. This beautiful book will be sent to any address on receipt of six cents in stamps. Address H. Swinford, General Agent, N.P.R., Winnipeg, Man.

Every farmer who raises a crop should have it insured against loss or damage from destructive hail storms. Fire you can guard against, but hail you cannot. The only way to protect yourself and your family is to insure your crop in some reliable hail insurance company. The Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Co., with its head office in the City of Winnipeg, invites the farmers of this province to carefully investigate their plans and forms of policy. They are doing a large business and have some of the leading farmers of the province among their members. See their advt. in another column of this paper.

Black Leg Vaccination.—Preventive vaccination for Black Leg was introduced to American stockmen by the Pasteur Vaccine Co. in 1895. "Pasteur Vaccine" is nowadays a household word in those parts of the country where Black Leg is so troublesome. The Pasteur Vaccines have for the past four years been used with the greatest success and satisfaction, and the former heavy losses from Black Leg have been practically eliminated by those stockmen who have been wise enough to avail themselves of Pasteur Vaccine. The Pasteur Vaccine Co., always to the fore, is now furnishing its Black Leg remedy in a form which is already for use, the only instrument required being a special needle, which is furnished with each package. No mixing, no filtering, and no hypodermic syringe, with its intricate parts. This new form of Black Leg Vaccine has been given the name of "Blacklegine" in order to distinguish it from the powdered vaccines. The Pasteur Vaccines, both of the "single" and "double" kind, as well as "Blacklegine," are furnished only by the Pasteur Vaccine Company, whose headquarters are at 59 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, and we recommend our readers to write to them for further particulars on the subject.

Lord Strathcona has sent a cheque for \$20 to the treasurer of Carberry Summer Fair.

SUPPORT HOME MANUFACTURE

CANADIAN-MADE HAND SEPARATORS



No. 9. Canadian Ideal. Cap. 30 gals. per hour.

Turkey easy. Open bowl. Well finished. Most durable. Price reasonable. Best investment farmers can make. Catalogue free.

DAIRY SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Genuine Parchment Paper, for 1b. prints, neatly and tastefully printed. By mail, post-paid. Prices reasonable.

Write us. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN S. PEARCE & CO., London, Ont.

The Latest!

Patented July, 1898.

WEBBER'S HYDRO-LACTIC Cream Separator



THOROUGHLY TESTED.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL.

THE CHEAPEST.

THE BEST.

Think of it! A Cream Separator for

\$12 TO \$18

that will do the work of a \$80 machine.

Write for Circulars.

J. O. CADHAM, Portage la Prairie.

Manuf'g and Sole Agent for Man. & N.W.T.

COLD STORAGE BUILDERS.

For Creameries, Dairymen and Butchers. References—C. C. McDonald, Dairy Inspector, and Ald. T. Cowan, Winnipeg. Prices given on application.

G. T. LAIRD, 214 James St., Winnipeg.

BRANDON MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.



SOMERVILLE & CO.,

Dealer in

MARBLE AND MANITOBA GRANITE MONUMENTS

Headstones, Mantelpieces, Cemetery Fencing, Tablets, etc.

ROSSER AVE, BRANDON, MAN.

Represented by W. Somerville, W. C. Stewart, Arthur W. Hockey, E. Patterson.

When writing, mention this paper.



How Often Chickens Should be Fed.

A reader asks the question. How many times in the day should chickens be fed? It is said that children and chickens are always picking. That may be, but neither of them do so well if they have it always by them to pick at.

Chickens under three weeks old may be fed as often as they will eat the food up greedily. Some people feed them every hour of the day, but every two hours is quite sufficient after the first two days. Of course, it depends a great deal upon whether they are running where they can get grubs, slugs and worms, and plenty of insect life.

If they are cooped in a garden where there are trees and shrubs and there are not many of them, they can pick up more than half of their feed, but when enclosed in a yard, of course they require more attention. It is difficult to state what quantity of food should be given to chickens, because some will eat half as much again as others; and if we were to prescribe a certain quantity, some people would be foolish enough to give that amount of food whether the birds ate it or not.

Peeled Chickens.

The Argonaut tells of two fresh-air fund children in the country, looking in wonder at some live chickens.

"Didn't you ever see any before?" a lady asked them.

"Oh yes, mum," the eldest child answered, knowingly, "we've always seen them—lots—only generally it was after they was peeled!"

Bulky food is as necessary for fowls as animals.

When the chick becomes chilled it dies. Thousands of chicks die annually from this cause.

If the farmer would devote a small portion of his time to his poultry, he would be better off financially.

It will require seven pounds of skimmed milk to equal one pound of lean beef for flesh-forming qualities.

In one hundred parts of the yolk, fifty-two per cent. is water, forty-five per cent. is oil and fat, and one per cent. each of albuminoids, coloring and mineral matter.

One trouble experienced by beginners with incubators is that they have never given their poultry any attention and they practice this sort of negligence with the incubator.

Most people who sell eggs as a business for setting, try to have them good. They must do that if they expect to continue in business. As a rule therefore, when eggs fail to hatch, we should carefully investigate the conditions before blaming the man from whom we purchased them.

Grit in some form is essential to ducks and should be kept before them at all times. Many overlook this fact and do not seem to understand that it is of as much value to them as it is to chickens. The sand used in the the meshes tends to supply a certain amount of grinding material or grit to them, but does not fully satisfy them for digesting their food.

Ducks and chicks are fond of lettuce. Grow a little for them.

If a hen pecks her chicks, shut her up with them in a dark coop until she gets used to their voices.

More chickens are killed through the ravages of vermin than through all the diseases put together.

Coops should not be set on damp ground. If little chicks sit on damp ground all night they are liable to be sick the next day. Bowel trouble will surely follow. Keep a little straw under them.

Robt. Jackson, Prairie Grove, reports that he has a goose that laid 37 eggs this spring and is still laying. She laid one double-yolked one that weighed 11 ozs., and that was nine inches in circumference one way and 11 inches the other.

Too often the nests in which chickens are hatched are so foul with parasites that the brood has but little chance to get a start in the world. The fact that artificially hatched chickens rarely have a bug or an insect about them reduces the loss by death and aids in bringing them up strong and healthy.

A mile or two east from Toronto is the newly established farm of the Toronto Poultry and Garden Produce Co. The soil and situation are splendidly suited for the purpose and the manager, T. M. Wilson, is a well-known poultry expert. Half a score of 220-egg incubators are busy all the time and there will be in the course of the summer a small army of chickens of the best breeds of fowls, all being raised in brooders. The Ontario men are waking up to the great possibilities open to us in the English market for well-fed chickens and dealers and breeders are on the alert.

It is not enough that fowls should have plenty of stuff for a dust bath. During warm, dry weather the bathing place must be moist, not necessarily wet, yet damp. At least twice a week all the dusting places should be dug up, raked over, to free them from clods, stones or rubbish; wet down and re-baked and made firm, as you would prepare ground for an onion or flower bed, only leaving it in the form of a saucer. It is a real pleasurable pastime to witness the performances of fowls in their bathing places. They seem so happy in them, besides, you have the satisfaction of knowing you have contributed to the contentment and well-being of the lives entrusted to your care, as well as the thought that the result must tend to your profit.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

From the following varieties of Standard-bred poultry—B. P. Rocks, White & Brown Single Comb Leghorns, \$1 per Sitting. White-face Black Spanish, Black Langshans, Buff Cochins, Light Brahmas, S. L. Wyandottes, \$2 per Sitting per 13 Eggs. Toulouse Goose Eggs, 40c. each. Imperial Pekin Duck Eggs, \$1 per 11. All Eggs except B. P. Rocks W. & B. S. C. Leghorns, and Pekin Ducks, half price after June 1. Fertility guaranteed.

RELIABLE POULTRY YARDS, HOLLAND, MAN.

John Longmore, Prop. Correspondence solicited.

WINNIPEG POULTRY YARDS.

HOUDANS AND GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

At Poultry Show, Brandon, February, 1899, won on Houdans 1st Cock, 1st Cockerel, 1st Pullet, 1st Pen. Special for best display. Numerous prizes won last five years. Have also grand pen Golden Wyandottes. Eggs from either breed \$2 per 13. Choice stock for sale. Address—S. Wise, 633 Ross ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Single - comb White Leghorns. SPECIAL OFFER.

After June 1st will supply Eggs for Hatching from my high-class White Leghorns at \$1 per setting of 13. Barred Plymouth Rocks, 75c. per setting of 13.

W. A. PETTIT,
Acme Poultry Yards, Boyd Ave., Winnipeg.

Louise Bridge Poultry Yards

UNCONQUERABLE.

My noted strain of Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, White Wyandottes and Black Spanish have again proved their superiority, winning at the Brandon Poultry Show, February, '99, 15 first prizes, 10 seconds, 4 thirds, 3 Silver Cups and Gold Medal; also \$5 sweepstake for 4 highest-scoring birds in the Show. I exhibited 39 birds, with an average score of 94½ points per bird. A record like the above was never equalled in Manitoba. I have mated up the finest pens of the above varieties that can be found in America. Eggs from these grand pens \$3 per 13, \$5 per 26. B. P. Rock Eggs \$2 per 13. No more White Wyandotte Eggs for sale. Have all orders that I can possibly fill. Address—

GEORGE WOOD,
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

Oak Grove Poultry Yards,

LOUISE BRIDGE P.O., WINNIPEG, MAN.

A few pair of young Pekin Ducks from imported and prize-winning stock, at \$4.00 per pair.

My Turkeys are all sold, except those required for breeding stock. Am breeding from two of as fine yards as there are in Manitoba.

I am sole agent for Manitoba and N.W.T. for GEO. ERTLE & CO.'S VICTOR INCUBATORS and BROODERS. These machines have copper tanks, moisture pans, thermometers, egg testers, egg turners, regulators and lamps. Everything is complete, and every machine goes out with a guarantee that it will do as represented or money will be refunded. Send for 1899 Circular.

Address—CHAS. MIDWINTER,
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg.

BUY WINTER LAYERS.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

Pen No. 1. Were purchased and selected by Judge L. G. Jarvis, of Guelph. Eggs \$2.50 for 13.

Pen No. 2. Eggs \$1.50 for 13.

I am importing ANCONAS, the greatest winter layers known. A limited number of sittings at \$5 per 13 after April 25th.

ANCONA POULTRY YARDS, Box 562, Winnipeg.

Buff Cochins.

Eggs at \$2 per 13 from my Prize-breeding Pen. These birds have never been beaten. Also a few choice Cockerels for sale cheap.

F. D. BLAKELY,
2304 285 Ellen St., Winnipeg

G. H. Grundy, Box 688, Virden, Man.,

Breeder of Exhibition B. P. Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes and B. R. Game Bantams. I have mated this season four pens of B. P. Rocks and two of Wyandottes. Pen A in B. P. Rocks mated for cockerels; pen headed by imported cock. Pen B mated for pullets, and headed by 1st prize cockerel at Man. Poultry Ass. Show at Brandon in Feb. Pen C mated for pullets, and headed by an imported cockerel from which I look for grand results. Pen D mated for cockerels, and headed by my ideal cockerel scoring 92½ by Judge Shellabarger at Brandon, the highest scoring B. P. Rock in the Show. Wyandottes mated for best results. Can furnish Eggs from the above pens at \$3 per 13, \$5 for 26. If you want the best at fair prices, here they are. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Winning at last Exhibition of Manitoba Poultry Association four firsts and two second prizes. If you want good birds, write for prices.

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Breeders of pure Stock in the following lines of Poultry:—

Barred and Buff P. Rocks. Golden and Silver Spangled Hamburgs. Black Langshans. Eggs, \$2 for 13; \$3.50 for 26.

Stock for Sale. Will help customers to get any other Stock required.

J. TODD & CO., 457 Henry St., Wpg.

Live Stock Impounded.**Impounded.**

Melita, Man.—One pony mare, three years old, white stripe down face.—Geo. Sheffer.

Moose Jaw, Assa.—One pony stallion, black star on forehead, hind feet white, inverted T on left hip; one mare, bay, about 14 hands, star on face, R on right hip, left ear split.—H. L. Fysh 31, 15, 25, W2.

Qu'Appelle Stn., Assa.—One mare, about 7 years old bright bay, star on forehead, stripe down nose. T. C. Bunn, 22, 17, 14W2.

St. Francois Xavier (Mun.), Man.—One broncho pony, color dark bay, four years old, branded 52 on left thigh.—W. Ross, No. 5.

St. Jean Baptiste, Man.—One horse colt, color black two years old, white on forehead, branded on left shoulder. John Haining, 22, 3, 1E.

Whitewood, Assa.—One pony mare, aged, dark brown, right hind foot white, little white on forehead and back.—Chas. Davis, 36, 16, 2W2.

Winnipeg, Man.—One mare, color grey, cut with barb wire round breast, no visible brand, aged; one horse, color gray and white, white face, four white legs, about two years old, no visible brand; one horse, color gray and white, four white legs, white face, no visible brand, about three years old; one red and white horse, white face, four white legs, white patches all over body, no visible brand, about three years old.—F. Collins.

Union Point, Man.—One team of heavy horses, one a mare, pure white, other a large bay Clyde horse, spavined in one hind leg; both shod on front feet and in good condition, looks like city dray team.—D. G. Lowe.

Lost.

Birtle, Man.—One aged sorrel mare, clipped, white star on face.—F. W. Huch-nichen, Jr.

Carberry, Man.—One black and white Holstein heifer, about 6 months old.—Wm. Atkin.

File Hills, ssa.—One bay gelding, 8 years, about 14 hands, white hind feet, cropped mane and tail, had on new leather halter, branded P on right shoulder.—M. Witteven.

Fishing Lake, Assa.—One roan mare, branded cross links on left hip; one big gelding, three years old, white feet, white stripe on face, white spot on stifle, weight 1,100.—R. Reid.

Fleming, Man.—One grey mare, colt, two years old, white hind feet.—Geo. Brend, 4, 13, 29.

Lone Tree, Man.—One grey filly, two years old; one black filly, one year old, sprinkling of grey hairs. Reward.—W. Mitchell, 2, 19, 25.

Oak Lake, Man.—Two pony mares, two and three years old, white spot on forehead, and thin white stripe down to nose on the two-year-old, a number of white feet. Reward for recovery.—J. S. Williams, 11, 9, 24.

Pilot Mound, Man.—One small grey mare with halter on.—Jas. Hunter.

Rapid City, Man.—One large red cow; one grey yearling steer.—Mrs. Findlay.

Regina, Assa.—One yearling light bay gelding, white face, one white hind leg; one two year old dark bay filly, small spot on face high up, black points.—Peter Horn, 16, 16, 20.

St. Lazare, Man.—Two ponies, one dark bay mare, left hind foot white; one light bay horse, left eye blind, brand S on left hip.—A. McKay.

Theodore, Assa.—One bright bay mare, black mane and tail, branded 76 combined on left hip, filly foal at foot.—J. A. McDonald.

Weyburn, Assa.—One black mare, spot on forehead, white hind foot, about 9 years old, weighed about 1450 pounds, had on halter with 20 feet of tether rope attached and blanket of light color when last seen; dark brown horse, weighs about 1400 lbs., had on blanket of light color, is about 10 or 11 years old, collar gall on right shoulder. D. Spafford.

Estray.

Caron, Assa.—One cow, red and white, indistinct brand on left shoulder.—A. Stoneman.

Crescent Lake, Assa.—One bay mare, star on forehead, about six years old, branded JH combined.—A. W. Shaver.

Coteau, Assa.—One cow, about five years, red, calf at side, left horn broken, VR4 on right side.—D. Macdougall, 6, 8, 5, W2.

Crooked Lake Reserve, Broadview, Assa.—One horse, four years, light bay, white hind feet, small mark on back from harness pad, has had front feet shod, 15½ or 16 hands quiet and gentle.—Jas. A. Sutherland.

Edmonton, Alta.—One small horse, aged, roan, white face, shod.—F. S. Mitchell, 12, 54, 25, W4.

Edmonton, Alta.—One stallion, two years, dark brown, irregular brand on left thigh, star on forehead, left hind foot white, inside half of right fore and right hind feet white.—A. Allan.

Hillesden, Assa.—One stallion, 2 or 3 years, dark bay or light brown, heavy, star on forehead.—Wm. Dixon, N.E. qr. 20, 15, 6w2.

Killarney, Man.—Two bay mares, white faces, two-year-olds, one has blind eye, the other has cut on breast as from barbed wire; one horse, bay.—J. P. Spafford, 32, 1, 16.

Kinbrae, Assa.—One stallion, three years old, bay, left hind foot white, stands over 15 hands.—O. Nixon, 28, 21, 33, W1.

Kronan, Assa.—One pony mare, sorrel, spots on both sides, white face, mane and tail cropped, wall eye.—K. Posehn, 22, 15, 17, W2.

Midnapore, Alta.—One stallion about three years old, bay, combination JF on left shoulder.—Hugh Shaw.

Parkisimo, Man.—One bay horse colt, two white hind feet.—H. Turner.

Qu'Appelle Stn., Assa.—One colt, three years, dark bay, 15½ hands.—P. Graham.

Regina, Assa.—One gelding, sorrel, white face, irregular brand on right shoulder, about 1,300 lbs.; one pony gelding, bay, white face, L on left shoulder; one pony gelding, dark chestnut white face, white hind leg, blind in one eye.—Jas Gilbert.

Sheho, Assa.—One stallion, two or three years, bright bay, star on forehead, small spot on nose, white hind feet; one stallion, about one year, black, turning gray; one stallion, two years old, dark bay.—C. S. Hillgen.

Sintaluta, Assa.—Two mares, bay, one dark bay, in foal, dark bay has star on forehead, and tip on nose, about 1000 lbs., branded P. S.—George K. Grass.

Spruce Grove, Alta.—One bull, two years, brownish, red and white head, stubby horns, ears partly cut off.—Chas. Ries, N.W. qr. 2, 53, 27, W4.

Virden, Man.—Four young cattle.—J. W. Young, 14, 10, 28.

Wakopa, Man.—One bay mare, branded.—J. Lawrence, 9, 2, 18.

Yorkton, Assa.—One three-year-old sorrel pony, with white hair, white on hind legs up to hocks, white stripe covering front of face. Paul Wallman.

Dan Hamilton, of Neepawa, has imported a train-load of Montana horses numbering 257 head. They are mostly from Clyde and Percheron sires out of broncho mares.

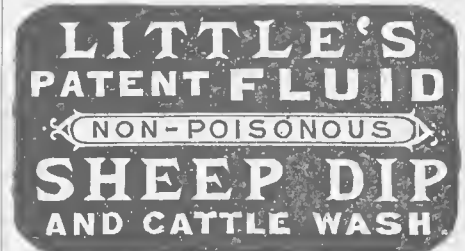
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Not a Symptom of the Affliction Since Cured by Hood's.

"When our daughter was two years old she broke out all over her face and head with scrofula sores. Nothing that we did for her seemed to do any good. We became discouraged, but one day saw Hood's Sarsaparilla so highly recommended that we decided to try it. The first bottle helped her, and after taking six bottles her face was smooth and we have not seen any signs of scrofula returning." SILAS VERNOOY, West Park, New York. Get only Hood's because

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

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**The Original
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All Modern Conveniences.
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UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.
Accommodating Porter meets all Trains.
Open Day and Night.
Good Stabling in connection.
Rates \$1.00 per day.

EIGHTH STREET, BRANDON, MAN.
NEAR ROSSER AVE.

Market Review.

Winnipeg, June 17, 1899.

Now that farmers have a little more time, more wheat is moving out and general business is better. The good report of growing crops is also having an influence in improving trade. Barbed wire, plain twisted wire and staples have advanced another 25c. Wire screen cloth has advanced 15c. Other advances are likely to follow. In the U.S. picks, mattocks, sledge hammers and stone hammers have advanced in price, also strap hinges. Canadian tacks have advanced in price. Linseed oil is advancing. Implement men report an active trade in vehicles of all kinds. The mower and rake season has opened and a big trade is expected. Binder twine remains unchanged, although there is a very much weaker feeling in the U.S.

Wheat.

The wheat market is following an erratic course and seems easily influenced by any report favorable or unfavorable. Since last report prices fell away quite a few cents, but they are rapidly recovering. The news of damage to Russian wheat seems to be true. This and the fact that the total American wheat promise is estimated by Prices Current at 495 millions, or 180 millions under the official crop report last year, has sent prices up with a certain firmness. At Chicago July wheat sold to-day for 76½c. Liverpool prices are also up a fraction. The foreign and home situation all point to higher prices, still there are conditions which may check this.

Little wheat is moving in Manitoba, and the buyers do not seem anxious to touch what is going.

Prices at Fort William for spot wheat is 76½c.

Oats

Oats are still worth 40c. to 42c. on the track at Winnipeg. Considerable complaint is being made about oats heating and getting musty. This may be accounted for by the fact that on account of the wet fall, though the grain was dry on the outside, rattled and handled like dry grain, yet the kernel was soft. During the cold weather this grain kept all right, but now that warm weather is coming on the oats will be sure to heat. The stores of oats in farmers' bins and in small warehouses will be the first to heat. Those in elevators will be safe for some time yet, but they, too, will soon heat unless run through a dryer. The remedy is to turn over the oats, run them through a fanning mill and keep them spread out as much as possible.

Barley.

No change in the market, 38c.

Millfeed.

Both bran and shorts are in good demand in the east and prices keep up. We quote \$10 for bran and \$12 for shorts.

Cattle.

Choice steers are quoted at 4½c. and run down to 4¼c. and even lower for poorer grades. Not many moving. Dressed beef on the local market is worth from 7c. to 8c. per lb. for extra choice stuff and lower prices for poorer grades.

Milch cows are in active demand at from \$30 to \$45.

Sheep.

Supplies for local market are largely drawn from Ontario. Some Manitoba sheep are expected this week. But it will be July before western sheep come in. Price is about 5c. alive or 11c. to 11½c. dressed at Winnipeg.

Hogs.

Offerings continue small, nothing like what could be used. Choice hogs bring

4½c. weighed off the cars at Winnipeg. Dressed pork brings 6c. to 7c.

Horses.

The demand is not so brisk as it was, still there are quite a lot of horses coming in and trade will soon be active again for extra horses for harvest. This spring has been a hard one on horses. Prices still keep up and show no signs of lowering.

Butter and Cheese.

Creamery Butter.—The creameries are selling but very little of their butter, it is all going forward to B.C. points on consignment. It is worth about 15c. f.o.b. cars at country points, or from 16c. to 16½c. delivered in Winnipeg. Dealers expect to buy even cheaper than this. It is worth at Montreal from 16c. to 18c., and at B.C. points jobbers are paying 19c. to manufacturers and selling at 21c.

Dairy Butter.—Separator and dairy bricks, nicely done up in parchment paper, are bringing up to 17c. in the city, but there is a fairly large store of winter butter on hand and merchants are trying to get rid of this before they load up with grass butter. There is, therefore, no demand on the part of buyers for rolls and tub butter; any that is being sold brings about 10c. delivered in Winnipeg. The most of it is being received on consignment or stored for future sale. Prices likely to run lower.

Cheese.—New cheese are moving quietly at about 8½c. to 9c. delivered in Winnipeg. Prices expected to rule lower next week. At Montreal cheese is worth from 7½c. to 8½c.

Eggs.

Eggs have advanced since last market report was given. The supply is not at all equal to the demand, and higher prices are likely to be paid in the near future. Buyers are paying 13c. for eggs delivered in Winnipeg.

Potatoes.

The glut in the market through large shipments of Dakota potatoes still continues and it is reported that one carload was sold for 25c. a bushel, or hardly enough to pay expenses of shipping. Car lots of Dakota potatoes have been sold at Winnipeg for 50c. By the bushel potatoes are retailing at 70c., and in small lots 60c. to 65c.

Hides

Receipts of hides are very light and prices remain unchanged as follows:—Inspected hides, No. 1, 6½c.; No. 2, 5½c.; No. 3, 4½c. Branded hides grade No. 2, and bulls No. 3; kip, 6c. to 6½c.; calf, 8c.; deacon skins 25c. to 35c. each; sheepskins, 40c. to 65c., as to length of wool; clips, 10c.; horsehides, 50c. to 75c. each.

Wool.

Not much moving as yet. Coarse wool is quoted at 6c. to 7c.

C. C. Smith has made a satisfactory arrangement with the people of Carnduff for the erection of a flour mill and work will be begun on it immediately. Three thousand dollars is the amount of bonus being given. The mill will be finished in time to grind this year's crop.

PASTEUR VACCINE

Is the Original and Successful Preventive Remedy for

BLACK LEG.

Write for particulars, official endorsements of our Vaccine and testimonials from thousands of stockmen who have used PASTEUR Vaccine upon nearly one million head in the United States and Canada during the last three and a half years, and prevented losses from Black Leg. "Single" Vaccine or "Double" Vaccine, as preferred.

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This Company is conducted on the Mutual basis, and is managed by reliable insurance men, and is endorsed by the leading farmers of the Province.

This Company issues a Five-Year Policy, and every policyholder is a member of the Company.

This Company gives its members a benefit of \$800 on a quarter section for an assessment not to exceed 5 per cent., or \$40 per year.

For further information address—

E. A. TAYLOR, Manager, - 503 McIntyre Block, WINNIPEG.

June Crop Bulletin.

Bulletin No. 58, being the June crop bulletin, has been issued by the Department of Agriculture at Winnipeg. Although the spring was a very backward one, the crops are looking fine and are now as far advanced as they usually are by this time, owing to the fine warm growing weather that we have had and the large amount of moisture. The cultivated area shows a substantial increase and would, no doubt, have been considerably larger but for the unfavorable weather.

The information contained in the bulletin as to acreage and conditions of the crops, live stock, etc., the rainfall and other climatic conditions, is summarized from the returns received from about three hundred and fifty of the regular correspondents of the Department, made under date of June 1, although reports were compiled up to June 10th.

AREA UNDER CROP.

District.	Wheat. Acres.	Oats. Acres.	Barley. Acres.
North Western..	137,700	86,920	18,590
South Western ..	682,965	196,020	35,640
North Central ..	306,560	90,160	33,840
South Central ..	390,770	111,156	55,842
Eastern.	112,000	90,880	39,000
Province	1,629,995	575,136	182,912
Total area under Flax,	21,780 acres.		
Total area under Rye,	3,217 acres.		
Total area under Peas,	1,366 acres.		
Total area under Corn,	3,480 acres.		
Total area under Buckwheat,	32 acres.		
Total area under Brome,	1,930 acres.		

	Potatoes. Acres.	Roots Acres.
North Western District ..	2,837	1,739
South Western District ..	4,685	2,362
North Central District ..	3,250	1,050
South Central District ..	3,148	2,672
Eastern District	5,231	2,256
Province	19,151	10,079

Total area under all crops is 2,449,078 acres.

The subjoined statement, for convenience of reference, gives comparison with the acreage of 1897 and 1898:—

	1897. Acres.	1898. Acres.	1899. Acres.
Area under—			
Wheat	1,200,882	1,488,232	1,629,995
Oats	468,141	514,824	575,136
Barley	153,266	158,058	182,912
Flax	20,653	14,561	21,780
Potatoes	13,576	19,791	19,151
Roots	6,130	8,448	10,079

Total crop .. 1,958,025 2,210,942 2,449,078
Including Rye, Peas, Corn, etc,

There is an increased area under crop this year in all districts. Individual farmers may not have increased the acreage sown by each, but the influx of new settlers during the year 1898, as well as during the first four months of this year, has added at least 2,500 to the number of farmers now in the Province as compared with the number settled in the Province when the June Bulletin of 1898 was issued.

The increase in the Northwestern District is attributable to the new settlements in localities tributary to the Canadian Northern Railway in the Dauphin, Gilbert Plains and Swan River Districts as well as to the continual filling up of vacant lands along the line of the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway. The increase in the Southwestern district is partly a natural increase, for farmers were not retarded in seeding to such an extent as in the Eastern part of the province. At the same time it is well known that many new settlers located in the Virden, Res-

ton and Melita districts, and that the branch of the Northern Pacific, from Belmont to Elgin, has encouraged farmers in that district to increased efforts in the way of adding to the amount of land under cultivation. In the North Central and South Central districts the increase is attributable to new settlers. In all parts of these districts land has been changing ownership, and in most cases the purchasers are new settlers. In the Eastern district, although farmers were delayed in seeding on account of wet, many new settlers have been purchasing land freely in the Winnipeg district during the past year, and have put in crops this year. Then the extension of the C.P.R. to Foxton has encouraged farmers in that district to increase the acreage under crop. This applies also to the settlements along the line of the South Eastern Railway and the district east of the Red River generally.

CROP PROSPECTS.

In all parts of the province the time of seeding was later than usual. It was the end of April before any considerable quantity of wheat was sown, while in many districts no grain of any kind was sown until after the 10th of May, but as vegetation of all kinds was late, farmers continued sowing wheat up to the 1st of June and in some districts after that date. Oats and barley followed the sowing of wheat, so that the seeding time may be said to have been about three weeks later than usual.

There is no doubt but that some small areas of low-lying land are uncropped on account of being too wet to work properly. Reports indicate quick germination and in all cases a remarkable growth since seeding. General satisfaction is expressed regarding crop prospects. The quantity of moisture at present in the soil ensures continued growth, and many correspondents predict that by the 1st of July crops will be fully as far advanced as in years when seed was early sown but growth retarded by frosts and drought. The working of the soil at so late a date has been a great check to the growth of weeds, and now that crops have started so vigorously they are likely to keep ahead of the weeds for the remainder of the season.

LIVE STOCK.

The following is an estimate of the number of cattle fed for beef during the winter and the number of milch cows now in the province. Correspondents report continued sales of stockers, principally yearlings and a few two-year-olds, for export to the United States, or to the ranches in the Northwest Territories. The prices received by farmers for these is reported as very remunerative.

	Beef 1897.	Cattle. 1898.	Milch 1897.	Cows. 1898.
N. W. Dis.	950	1,333	14,312	15,691
S. W. Dis.	1,726	2,970	13,879	15,736
N. C. Dis.	1,344	1,250	14,177	13,450
S. C. Dis.	2,406	1,518	13,340	13,872
E. Dis.	1,475	2,160	19,065	22,409
Province.	7,901	9,231	74,773	81,149

DAIRYING.

Creameries opened up about the 1st of May, and cheese factories about the 10th of May. The season opened up very late and has been cold and backward. Feed was scarce with the farmers on account of the feeding period being much longer than usual. There was no grass for pasturage until the first week in June. There is now, however, an abundance of grass, and the milk flow is increasing rapidly. The prospects are good for a million pounds of cheese and very nearly the same for creamery butter to be made this year.

FARM LABORERS.

The demand for farm laborers was well supplied by new arrivals in March and April. The number of men now employed in the province is estimated at 8,653. Reports indicate that not many more will be required until harvest time.

Laborers arriving at present find ready work on railway construction within the province. The demand for female help has never been supplied. The number now employed in the province outside of town and cities, is estimated at 2,482; the number required, 1,332.



Vanity in women is forgivable. It was Nature's intention that woman should be vain of her personal appearance, and the woman who fails of this fails of her full womanhood. No woman should be satisfied to go through the world with a complexion made hideous by unsightly blotches, pimples and eruptions. No woman should be satisfied to have a sallow, sickly complexion.

The remedy for these conditions does not lie in cosmetics. Skin disease is caused by impurities in the blood, and by nervous disorders due to weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organism. Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the greatest of all known blood-purifiers. It not only drives all impurities from the life-stream, but fills it with the rich, life-giving elements of the food. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription acts directly on the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of wifehood and motherhood. It makes them pure, strong, well and vigorous. A course of these two great medicines will transform a weak, sickly, nervous, despondent woman, who suffers from unsightly eruptions of the skin, into a healthy, happy, amiable companion, with a skin that is clear and wholesome. These medicines are made from herbs and roots, and contain no minerals of any description. They simply assist the natural processes of assimilation, secretion and excretion. Medicine dealers sell them.

It is a druggist's business to give you, not to tell you, what you want.

"About four years ago," writes Thomas Harris, of Wakefield Station, Sussex Co., Va., "my daughter Helen was afflicted with eczema in a distressing form. Dr. Pierce's medicines cured her after all other remedies had failed."

In sending for a free copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, enclose 31 one-cent stamps, to cover customs and mailing only, if a paper-covered copy is desired, or 50 stamps for cloth-binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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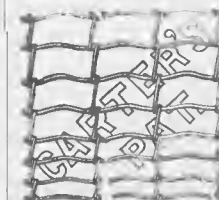
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THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.
ESTABLISHED 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, and issued on the 6th and 20th of each month.

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Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 15c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the Nonpareil line—12 lines to an inch. A column contains 128 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisements, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favour if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "THE NOR'-WEST FARMER, P. O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

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When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment, it might not give the correct date—the type-setting machine may make an error and the proof not be corrected before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the second issue please notify us by postal card.

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Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "THE NOR'-WEST FARMER" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.

WINNIPEG, JUNE 20, 1899.

GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS WANTED.

The publishers of The Farmer will be glad to receive copies of good photographs of scenes in fields, pastures, stock-yards, or on the range; views and plans of farm buildings, etc., from all who have pictures possessing some interest to the public. We cannot promise to reproduce all of these, but so far as our space admits will make use of such as seem particularly attractive or desirable for purposes of illustration.

WHERE DOCTORS DIFFER.

The Dominion of Canada has been fortunate indeed in the quality of the men entrusted with the management and development of the experiment stations which have played so important a part in her agricultural advancement. The men at the top of the heap are all of them possessed of distinct individualities and are well fitted by experience, observation and aptitude to do a good deal of independent thinking. We think we are justified in saying that this faculty for independent observation and thought and action runs through the whole force of the experiment station staff, and that the country is very much the gainer from this habit of mind. A petty official in a small Scot-

tish borough was once asked for his opinion on some trifling matter. "What does the Provost say, aw say as he says," was Will's ready reply. Servile acquiescence of that sort is very far from profitable in the public service of Canada and the less of it we have the better it will be for the country.

The field of action is so broad, the points to be dealt with are so numerous and abstruse, the conditions so multiform and intricate that the keenest practical insight and the most careful scientific research, may and must sometimes fail to correctly diagnose all the factors that go to make up the problems to be dealt with on our Government stations, by the able experts now in charge of the different departments. Such being the case it is not at all to be wondered at that occasionally the clearest headed of our public servants should not entirely harmonize in their interpretation of the very abstruse facts with which they are required to deal. Such a difference of interpretation has just occurred between two of our very best men in dealing with some important points in cultivation. In his evidence before the Agricultural Committee of the House at Ottawa, Professor J. W. Robertson, the Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner, gave information along the line of selection of seed and told how, in his opinion, much greater yields can be obtained. He gave this address at Brandon on June 6th. It was reported in the last issue of The Farmer, and further particulars are given in this number.

Dr. Saunders, the Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms does not agree with some of Professor Robertson's deductions and thought that he disparaged the work of the Experimental Farms. He, therefore, in his evidence before the Agricultural Committee, gave his ideas and took occasion to refute some of Professor Robertson's statements. A synopsis of his evidence appears in this issue. So our readers can follow up the discussion and form their own opinion.

Perhaps unskilled reporting of the evidence of these two capable men may have exaggerated the points of difference between them. Both are seeking the welfare of the country and, from what we know of both gentlemen, neither would intentionally injure, or belittle, the work of the other. Neither of them is so presumptuous as to assume that he "knows it all," and even though their scientific views may diverge we are sure they will continue good friends and able servants of the Canadian commonwealth.

Anyway, the nature of their differences is of a kind that will do no harm in the long run. It will certainly be very useful to have the whole question of selection of seed and the relation of cultivation of the soil to it, thoroughly discussed. Both men are rich in the kind of knowledge that the country is in search of, and decidedly needs, and the discussion of their distinctive opinions will be the means of spreading information that is of vital interest to advanced agriculture.

—It is reported that large numbers of American cheese are being sold in the British market as Canadian. They pass through Montreal and by some mysterious change go forth as Canadian. The Government ought to look into this and if necessary make the law governing the entrance of American cheese more stringent. All bonded cheese should be branded "U.S." on the cheese itself, as well as on the box. Canadian cheese should all be branded with the word "Canadian," and the English dealers should then be given to understand that cheese without this word on them were not of Canadian make.

BUTTER AND CHEESE EXCHANGE.

It is reported that the produce merchants of Winnipeg are thinking of establishing a produce exchange for handling butter and cheese, where these goods will be sold strictly on their merit. The Farmer thinks this is a step in the right direction and that it will do much to improve the quality of the cheese and butter made in Manitoba, because all goods passing through the exchange would be examined by a capable inspector, graded and sold according to quality. The inspection should be by a Government appointed inspector having no interest in the goods for sale other than to give absolute justice.

The make of every factory would then be sold on its merits, according to grade, and the members of the exchange would, of course, refuse to buy the product of any factory until it was graded. This would correct some evils in the present system. One example will suffice to show how this would work. One cheese-maker has paid no attention to the instruction given in his factory this spring. On a second visit it was pointed out that his cheese were not at all what they should be, and that if he had followed the instruction given him this would not have occurred. The cheese-maker replied that it did not make any difference, he could sell his cheese for just as much money as the other factories. Later his cheese went to Winnipeg and he did sell them for the same money that the other factories obtained, then laughed at the instructor. If this cheese had had to pass an inspector it would soon find its level. The present indiscriminate way of doing business puts a premium on carelessness. If all goods were graded by a capable inspector the premium would soon be on good work, and thus be a stimulus to turn out the very best article possible.

Could the same system of inspection be extended to every town it would do much to improve the quality of dairy butter. It would be impossible to do it, of course, but we feel sure that country store-keepers would be glad to have an inspector grade all butter before it comes to them. Then they would pay for it according to its grade—first, third, or even fifth rate—whereas now it is all paid for at the same price, even if he has to take it to the back door and throw it out. The storekeeper would lose less money by having the butter graded.

There may be some objection to such an exchange as the Winnipeg produce dealers purpose establishing, on the ground of it creating a monopoly. We can see no monopoly in it other than can be found in the compulsory grading of the goods. Competition between buyers will run prices for any given grade to the top notch. The beneficial results that will follow such grading in the make of the goods will, we think, more than outweigh any disadvantages the scheme may possess, and for that reason The Farmer is prepared to welcome the exchange.

—The sustained demand by American ranchmen for Canadian stockers can readily be understood if we take time to consider the cattle statistics of the U.S. In 1892 there were 37,650,000 head of cattle in the States and their population was 65,000,000. Now with a population of 75,000,000 and a vastly increased export trade to England, they have 10,000,000 fewer cattle than they had then. Till the disproportion is to some extent remedied the demand for cattle of all sorts is bound to keep up.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Highland Cattle.

Jas. Wallace, Cypress River, Man.: "Can you tell me where I can purchase 20 or 25 head of pure-bred Highland cattle, bulls and heifers?"

Answer.—We understand that L. A. Hamilton, of the C.P.R. Land Department, Winnipeg, has a herd of some 30 head at Stair. We would advise you to write to him.

Musty Oats.

Must., Norquay, Man.: "Would you kindly let me know if there is any way of getting rid of must in oats? I have a bin of oats which are very musty, and will have to feed them to my horses. What effect will they have on them?"

Answer.—Musty oats are very injurious to horses, as they are liable to cause a disease known as diabetes. If they are badly musted we would advise you not to feed them. See under "Oats," in the market report.

Using a Milking Tube.

Robt. Jackson, Prairie Grove, Man., writes: "I notice in the May 20th issue that J. D., Hillesden, has a cow with a lump that comes down into her teat. My cows have been troubled similarly, but I found that by using a milking tube to withdraw the milk the trouble always went away. I think every farmer should have a milking tube, as then, in a case like this, he could relieve the udder, and frequently save it, when otherwise it might be ruined, more from not taking away the milk than from the original trouble."

A Concrete Cistern.

A. E. Gamey, Newdale, Man.: "What is the best finish for a stone cistern in a cellar. Will the material used harden the water? Will frost destroy it, whether empty or dry? Do you know of any that are giving satisfaction? If so, how were they finished?"

Answer.—A concrete cistern is what we understand the writer to mean. The best finish is a fine coat of the same kind of cement it was built with, mixed with a limited proportion of fine sharp sand. All good cements harden with time and experts tell us the slowest setting are the best. If kept empty when within reach of frost the frost won't hurt them. They do not harden water, though the hardening matter in the water itself may stick to them as does the crust in a kettle.

Concreting a Well.

Subscriber, Cypress River, Man.: "I want to dig a well in my stable. Can I wall it up with concrete, if so, how?"

Answer.—A very important point to consider in this case is to make sure that after a few years the urine of the stable does not find its way into the well. There is always a danger of this and it must be safely guarded against. Examine the nature of the soil. If it is open with streaks of sand and gravel, the sewage from the stable will, sooner or later, find

its way into the well and cause serious harm, perhaps before any suspicion has been awakened. If the floor of the stable is concreted for a considerable distance around the top of the well the difficulty may be overcome, but it is worth watching. Then, too, the sewage may find its way down between the concrete and the earth to the bottom of the well, but with care this can be stopped.

Concrete will cost more than wooden boxing, but it will make a better job and will not make the water taste of wood as the other is apt to do. Perhaps the easiest way to build a concrete well would be to build it octagon shape. Set up 8 scantlings (2x4 will do) so as to form an octagon, and fasten securely at the bottom and also at the top. Then make eight small sections to go on the outside of the scantling. The scantling should be set up in such a way that, when taken out after the wall is built, the diameter of the well will be the desired width, three feet or more. If the wall is six to eight inches thick it will be heavy enough. The sections should be about two feet deep and so fastened with blocks that they can be easily removed and raised.

A round well can be built by having two circular frames made in sections, so that they can be taken apart to move up as each layer is filled in. One circular frame is placed at the bottom of the well, the other up say three or four feet. Upright boards are set around these frames, against which the concrete is packed, and the frames then keyed in place. When the concrete is filled in to the top of the frame and it is firm enough to have the support removed, the keys can be taken out, the frame work taken down and moved up.

Plowing and Seeding.

C. W. C., Qu'Appelle Station, Assa., writes: "An article in your last issue, by Mr. Wemyss, raises the question, 'Where can we obtain a plow most adapted for Manitoba and the Territories?' After a number of years' experience, I find the American plow the best cleaner, easy to plow with, and easy on horses. I have the famous Deere riding plow, turning two 12-in. furrows, which I find will do work much superior to that of any other I have used. For a walking plow I take the Deere 16 inch every time.

"The next best cultivator, I would say, is the disc harrow, take the Corbin, as an example.

"Many of us round here have in recent years found that as good results can be obtained by seeding on stubble as on plowed land, even better in many cases. If stubble be raked in the fall with a hay-rake and the bunches burned it will be found an easy matter to drill with a press hoe drill, then harrow with a light harrow turned wrong side up. Many have tried cultivating the stubble and then drilling, but this loosens the stubble and so prevents a good job with the drill, as the loose stubble gathers under the hoes, which prevents proper covering of the seed."

Note.—The second point raised by this correspondent is a most interesting one. In some years the shortness of rainfall in the Qu'Appelle district baffled the skill of the best men, and a few bushel an acre was all that could be got in one extra dry year, even from well done fallowing. One plan then tried by some good men was to broadcast the seed on the stubble, plow that in as shallow as possible, then harrow and sometimes roll, so as to keep the land compact and save all the moisture there was in it. This is a capital plan in a dry spring after there is some heat in the ground. But for early sown wheat there was great risk of it lying so cold on the frozen bottom that it might never come up. It is certain that

by that way some men got better crops after stubble than their neighbors had after summer fallow, but usually such crops were later at both start and finish. In each case there was sufficient plant food in the soil for a good crop, the dearth of moisture was the tough point. This experience was noted in the columns of The Farmer at the time in notes by our own correspondent.

Since then it has been clearly demonstrated by experiments at Indian Head and the general practice of the district that one year's good work in the shape of summer fallowing was quite enough for two crops of wheat. Various ways have been tried to get round the difficulty presented by the stubble. Some have tried laying down lines of straw across the field, to be fired on some breezy afternoon, so clearing off both the stubble and part at least of the foul seeds. This last is rather a doubtful point. We question very much if light fire passing over them will kill seeds lying close down on the ground. Anyway the burning, when it could be achieved did make the work of drilling in the seed fairly easy. But more often the burning has been a failure and we think C. W. C. has the plan that on the whole is likely to succeed in most cases. In one case, east of Indian Head, stubble was disked, closely followed by the seeder, then harrowed and rolled in close sequence. This made a surface that did not blow away and a fine yield followed. But one bit of disking lay a day to dry before the seeder followed, the result being a loss of several bushels of wheat to the acre. One false step will cause failure in many things besides stubble seeding. We don't think stubble so good for oats and barley as for wheat, which prefers a firmer bed.

This practice, pretty much confined now to the Qu'Appelle and Indian Head districts, of two years' cropping after one year's thorough fallowing, is very suitable as a topic for discussion, and we shall be glad to hear from others. Closely connected with this is the question how long we can go on with this process of working out the dormant stores of plant food in the soil before it shows signs of exhaustion. Humus, the product of vegetable decay, is at once the ready food of plants and a means to the retention of moisture in the soil. But humus does not take long to work out. The mineral plant food in the same soil, by nature's wise provision, can only be worked out slowly, and the question not far ahead of us is: how long can we go on, with the help of the most skilful fallowing, before we will be driven to rotation of crops and manuring as the only way to maintain fertility in our lands?

Disease of Gooseberries.

Jas. U. Paterson, Pilot Mound, Man.: "I write to enquire of you, or your many readers, for a remedy for the disease, or whatever it may be called, that affects my gooseberry leaves. They are being covered with bright orange colored spots that eventually covers the leaf and, no doubt, injures the growth and maturing of the fruit. As the bushes may be destroyed before an answer comes to me, I will try white hellebore and insect powder, and possibly kerosene emulsion, if the others are ineffectual."

Answer.—Your gooseberry leaves are attacked with either rust or some other fungus disease. We would recommend spraying with Bordeaux mixture instead of those you think of applying, as they will have no effect on the trouble. The Bordeaux mixture may not have the desired effect, as to be successful it should have been put on some time ago. At any rate, try it now and again after the fruit

is picked. The mixture discolours the fruit when it has attained any size.

The Bordeaux mixture is made as follows: Suspend six pounds of bluestone (copper sulphate) in a coarse gunny sack in 25 gallons of water in a barrel or other suitable vessel. In another vessel slack 4 lbs. of fresh lime, using care to obtain a smooth paste, free from grit and small lumps. Then add water enough to make up to 25 gallons. When the copper sulphate is all dissolved and the lime cool, pour the lime milk and the copper sulphate solutions slowly together at the same time into a barrel holding 50 gallons. The lime milk should be thoroughly stirred before pouring, and the barrel of liquid should then receive a final stirring for at least three minutes. Apply with a spray pump. Half this quantity would do you.

Blyth Plowing Match.

The fourth annual plowing match of the Blyth Farmers' Institute was held on the farms of Messrs. Baker and Halse, Brandon Hills, about eight miles south-east of Brandon. This is outside the Blyth district, but there is nothing small about the Blyth directors, and they moved west to give their city friends the chance of a pleasant outing and also to show a new section of country what first-rate plowing is. That is what up to a year or two ago very few people in this country had a chance to do. Only those who saw the first turn-out of this same society can have any idea how much progress has been made since then. Fifty-two plows of all sorts, not a poor job left by the lot, was the record here, and every plowman had a dozen skilled critics to discuss his merits. The judging this year, was, we believe, more popular than that of the previous year, and some that were out in the cold then are this year at the top of the heap. Young lads are pressing to the front, and the smallest of last year's competitors was this year first. Bain Elder, the first of the lads under 17, is of a plowing family, and J. W. Leslie, placed third, is a very boyish figure indeed. The judging was by points, and as the highest scorer made 83 out of a possible 100, it is evident the judges think there is still room at the top.

There was a splendid turn-out of visitors from both town and country, and the only drawback was a pretty sharp thunderstorm in the afternoon that kept many at home, besides damping a good few of the workmen and visitors.

The arrangements were, as usual, very satisfactory. Messrs. Jas. Henderson and Geo. Halse judged the men's walking plow lots. The rest were judged by H. Nichol, R. Reid, and Fred. Thornton, of the Experimental Farm.

THE AWARDS.

Men's Class, 14-in. Walking Plows, 15 entries.

1899.	1898.	Points 1899.
1	3 Jas. Sutherland, Brandon.	82
2	— T. Murphy, Rounthwaite.	75
3	6 F. W. Doubt, Douglas.	70
4	— W. Guild, Kemnay.	69
5	4 W. Turner.	68
6	3 G. Bowles, Brandon Hills.	67
7	— John Bain.	66

G. Bowles was 3rd in Young Men's Class last year.

Men's Class, 16-in., Walking Plows, 9 entries.

1899.	1898.	Points 1899.
1	2 A. T. Elder, Rounthwaite.	83
2	5 Geo. Charleson, do.	77
3	1 Jas. Mayhew, Wawanesa.	73
4	— A. E. Foster.	72
5	— J. Davis.	66
6	— Nelson Henry.	63

Young Men under 21, 6 entries.

1899.	1898.	Points 1899.
1	— Fred. Terry, Brandon.	65
2	4 Russell Tran, Brandon.	64
3	6 Bert Barrager, Brandon.	62
4	— John Thornton.	61
5	2 Allan Tran, Brandon.	59
6	— Fred. Wells, Wawanesa.	58

Boys under 17 years, 8 entries.

1899.	1898.	Points 1899.
1	4 Bain Elder, Rounthwaite.	76
2	2 Geo. Elder, Rounthwaite.	67
3	— J. W. Leslie.	59
4	1 D. Charleson, Rounthwaite.	54

14-in. Gang Plow, 4 horses, 8 entries.

1899.	1898.	Points 1899.
1	— J. M. Ross, Wawanesa.	74½
2	4 T. Baker, Brandon Hills.	72½
3	— Harry Langham.	71
4	— Geo. Johnson.	69

12-in. Gang Plow, 3 horses, 4 entries.

1899.	1898.	Points 1899.
1	3 Willow Elder, Rounthwaite.	77
2	— Chas. Dietwiller, Brandon.	72
3	— W. E. Lawson.	71
4	— W. Charleson, Rounthwaite.	65

Sulky Plow, 3 horses, 2 entries.

1899.	1898.	Points 1899.
1	— W. L. Johnson.	
2	— Jasper Wells.	

Sweepstakes. Gold medal—J. Sutherland, A. T. Elder; Silver medal—F. Terry, Bain Elder; Silver Cup—J. M. Ross, Willow Elder.

Best kept horses, 9 entries.—1, Wesley Morgan; 2, Jas. Murphy.

Best Plow team.—1, Jas. Sutherland; 2, J. Davis.

Best handled team.—John Stott, North Brandon.

The President, Mr. Simon Thomson, of Glen Souris, had charge of the proceedings and in the interval between the finish and reading of the awards, called up for short addresses, Messrs. H. McKellar and Professors Fletcher and Lugger, who called on their way back from Deloraine, Henderson, Fowler, M.P.P., and Waugh, Winnipeg. It was announced that the final tussle for the championship will take place on the Experimental Farm, Brandon, on July 6th, when all first prize winners at all local competitions will have the opportunity to compete.

At last year's championship contest the order of merit was as follows:—A. T. Elder; 2, J. Sutherland; 3, Geo. Bowles.

Scrub Hunting at Lumsden.

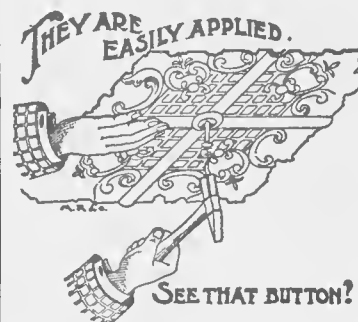
The season for scrub stallions opened the other day at Lumsden by one farmer finding his suffering from a gun-shot wound, which soon caused his death. This may look like lynch law, but the owner had been requested to keep the brute in his stable, as his neighbors preferred to pay for the service of a stallion than have the use of this one free. He was a menace to every woman and child that happened to drive in sight of him, and even men were not safe from him when riding or driving a horse, as he would try to run them down.

Professor Otto Lugger, of the Minnesota Agricultural College, who has been visiting the Turtle Mountains to see the Rocky Mountain locusts, says he is surprised and delighted with Manitoba. He was hardly prepared to see such fine farm buildings and well cultivated fields. He thought the farmers here were ahead of those in his own state. This was shown too at the Blyth plowing match. In the 200 rigs that were there he saw only some half dozen farm wagons, the rest being buggies and carriages.

Every farm should have a name. Think up some appropriate name and let it be known what it is.

—It is surprising how long out-of-date absurdities survive in fairly civilized countries. It is still the practice in some parts of Scotland to offer bottles of whisky as prizes at local plowing matches.

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Indian Head.

A representative of The Farmer called recently at the Experimental Farm and was kindly received by Mr. McKay. The Shorthorn stock on the farm is of the right sort and in the pink of breeding condition. The roan yearling bull recently purchased from the Hon. Thos. Greenway to head this herd is a specially well grown animal and full of promise, thick fleshed, well-topped and low-legged, an ideal beef bull. Holstein and Ayrshire bulls are also kept, principally for the convenience of the neighboring farmers, who have thus a choice in their dairy breeding. The Ayrshire is from the Ottawa farm.

In the swine department Berkshires, Yorkshires and Tamworths are kept and for bacon Mr. McKay favors a Tamworth Berkshire cross.

Of poultry, three breeds, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes and Barred Rocks are kept. Three wild geese seem very much at home hatching sittings of eggs at present.

About 50,000 young trees and cuttings have this spring been sent out. Mr. McKay is a zealous advocate of tree planting but it is rather discouraging to note, as your representative did, that he could hardly recollect any place he has visited in Manitoba and the Territories where there are so few trees set out as in the district surrounding this farm.

Neepawa.

Southwest of Neepawa, two or three miles, lies the farm of Robt. Scott. He has been breeding Shorthorns for the last eight years and has always had a nice exhibit at the local fair. A year ago he had about twenty or twenty-five, but on account of having no pasture, he has been gradually going out of them, until now he has only seven head left and he is advertising these all for sale. It seems a pity that a breeder like Mr. Scott must quit for he has some very nice stock. His three cows are good square animals, and have proven good breeders. A couple of yearling heifers are both fine shapely ones, a roan being a particularly pleasing one with a very wide, straight well-fleshed back, splendid hind quarters, great heart girth, and an excellent handler. The other heifer is also a very pretty beast, but not so blocky. The calves are square, strong, vigorous ones, and look well for their age. All of the cattle are well-made and in good flesh.

Near at hand W. Card has a very fine lot of work horses and a few Shorthorn cattle and a number of Berkshire pigs. A young Shorthorn calf promises to be something very nice when he develops. His sows are of Snell's breeding and are well-marked lengthy animals.

Joseph Laidler a mile or two away, is another man who has been raising quite a lot of Berks. His four-year-old boar, "Neepawa Lad," bred by J. G. Snell, took first place at Neepawa Fair in 1897, and is a fine strong deep fellow, with very good hams. A couple of sows of Snell's raising and three or four of his own, keep him supplied with a pretty good assortment of nice Berks. The two Snell sows had litters of nine pigs each and many of

the young stock are well marked long, thrifty fellows.

BEAVER BRAND FARM.

James Robertson, of the Beaver Brand Farm, Glendale, keeps Hereford cattle and Poland China pigs. He has been breeding Herefords about a year, and only has four pure-bred head as yet. The foundation stock were procured from W. Sharman, Souris. His bull, "Lord Glencoe," a two-year-old, is a straight fellow with good bone and a rather nice top and is filling out very well. He has proven a splendid stock-getter and has left his owner the best and strongest lot of calves he has ever had. "Damson of Ridgewood," a cow, is a very square thick one and combines a fine appearance with good milking qualities. In Poland Chinas Mr. Robertson has three or four very nice sows besides a couple of young boars, just fit for service, which should make useful animals for somebody's herd. His barn is a fine one, 44x75 feet, with stone foundation, and the south wall moved in four feet, making a nice little overshoot for stock and keeping rain and snow away from the doors. He has been trying Brome grass and McIvor's Native Rye grass. An acre of the former last year cut from three to four tons of hay and shows the greenest piece of pasture we have seen all spring. He will sow about a dozen acres this year. The Rye grass was only sown last spring, but we were shown a sheaf of it cut last fall, which was three feet long.

FRUIT GROWING.

In the line of fruit growing there have been a number who have tried new ventures within the past year with varying success. We came across some who had planted crab and plum trees last spring in exposed places, only to find them killed down this spring, while others whose gardens are in more favored spots seem to have been fairly successful in wintering them. Northwest of Neepawa about twelve miles (just on the east side of the mountain) Phillip McCrea has something rather unusual in the shape of a seedling apple tree about nine or ten feet high and which seems to be perfectly hardy. This tree is eight years old and at the time of our visit (May 25th) was heading out beautifully and was covered with flower buds. It has never winter-killed, and, although sheltered last winter in no other way than by a snow-bank of about three feet, it does not seem to have lost a bud. Unless summer frosts interfere, Mr. McCrea will likely have a chance to sample its fruit this year. A Transcendant crab tree in the same garden has borne three years in succession, while Mr. McCrea has been fairly successful in raising the Cuthbert red raspberry—although this is by no means a hardy variety for general planting. This section seems to be rather a favorable one for fruit growing, and with the growing shelter belts of various kinds which are being laid out on so many of the farms and a little study as to the adaptability of the various kind of fruit, there is no doubt that a good many of the farmers will soon have quite creditable gardens of small—if not large—fruit.

GOOD BARN.

In barn-building considerable advancement is being made, although the average Neepawa farmer does not yet run much into the line of building large barns.

About eight miles north of the town Donald Fraser has erected a very fine barn, 72x54 feet, a plan of which we purpose giving later.

Geo. Little, just west of the town a few miles, has put up a very fine barn, 62x50 feet, equipped with a full outfit of labor-saving machinery. He has no driveway into the barn, but has a stationary straw

carrier which extends through the end of the barn and carries the straw from the machine to the top of the barn. He secures power by means of a tread power.

Joseph Montgomery has a barn, 50x52, built about two years ago, with a section running lengthways of the barn, partitioned off downstairs for pig pens. He uses a sleeping arrangement in his pig pens which we have seen in use in Manitoba only once or twice. In the corner of each pen he has an elevated apartment 6½ feet square, suspended by scantling from the roof and reached by a sloping approach covered by cross slats. This sleeping apartment is about three feet from the floor and is always used by the pigs in sleeping. Of course it is boarded about the sides to keep pigs from taking a short cut downstairs and getting hurt. This sized cage will accommodate about ten large pigs. When a small lot of animals occupy one of these pens Mr. Montgomery finds it necessary to use a moveable partition (which can easily be made by nailing strips up the sides of the cage and using a door to slide up and down in the grooves thus made) in order to give the pigs only as much sleeping room as is necessary, because they will dirty one corner of it when the whole cage is allowed them. This partition is moved back from one set of grooves to another as the pigs develop and thus the bed is always dry—no matter how often or how seldom the pen may be cleaned out. It allows more room in the pen and greatly facilitates the matter of keeping pigs supplied with a dry bed.

P. D. McMartin, of Franklin, has also put up a splendid barn, 91x55 feet, which is well worth a look through, but which we cannot describe at this time. He has a long feed chute which runs up through a mow and which is not only reached from the mow in the usual way, but is also reached from the barn floor by a covered passage way. Placing these mid-mow feed chutes in connection with the barn floor is a good scheme which might be adopted in many barns with profit.

Neil Martin has sold his Clyde stallion "Lord Dupplin," which took third prize at the Regina spring stallion show, to Thos. Kirby, of South Regina.

A. Cumming, of Rosebank Farm, Lone Tree, Man., has sold two polled Angus bulls at a fair price and has still a few well bred animals to dispose of.

John S. Robson, Manitou, writes re prolific cows: "My Shorthorn cow, Gold Dust 3rd, had five calves in about twenty-three months and this spring a daughter and grand-daughter had each a pair of twins. The old cow had twin bull calves on April 17th, one single one the next spring, and on March 19th the following spring she had a pair of heifers."

Letter of Thanks.

Manitou, 6th June, 1899.

G. O. Woodman, Esq., Sec.-Manager
North-West Fire Insurance Co.,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sir,—I wrote you on the 26th inst. advising you that my house had been destroyed by fire on the 25th May, and was agreeably surprised to see your inspector here at once, as I was told it would be some little time before he would get here. My loss was adjusted by him entirely to my satisfaction, and I beg to acknowledge receipt of the payment of the loss in full, for which I thank you. If you wish you may publish this letter in any paper you please to do.

Yours truly,
THOMAS W. SHEWFELT.



Dr. Saunders on Improved Crops.

*Statement of the position taken by the
Director of Experimental Farms on
Selection of Seed and other Farm
Subjects before the Committee of
Agriculture.*

Since some erroneous comments have been made by portions of the press regarding the position I took in evidence given before the special committee on Agriculture and Colonization of the House of Commons, on May 30th, regarding statements recently made by Professor J. W. Robertson, the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, before that committee, I deem it a duty to place before the public the following statement:—

At the outset, I may say that much the larger part of the time allotted me was given to an explanation of the work the Experimental Farms have been doing for the past eleven years, in experimental tests and demonstrations along five important lines which I have long regarded as the underlying principles in successful farming. These are as follows:

(1.) The maintenance of the fertility of the soil, by the proper care and use of barn-yard manure, ploughing under of green crops and the economizing of the elements of fertility by judicious rotation of crops.

(2.) Best methods of preparing the land for crops.

(3.) Importance of early sowing.

(4.) Best varieties of grain, fodder plants and roots to sow in the several climates of the Dominion, taking into consideration productiveness, quality and earliness of ripening.

(5.) Selection of plump and well ripened seed for sowing.

I showed that along all these lines the Experimental Farms had done excellent service and by the experiments conducted during the past eleven years convincing testimony had been given showing how large losses in farming could be avoided and how larger crops could be ensured. To show that we had been demonstrating the truths taught, I cited the experience had at the Central Experimental Farm in increase of crops by bringing into play all these important principles. It was shown that by comparing the average of crops obtained for the first three years after the farm was fairly established, viz., 1889-90-91, with the average of the last three years, 1896-97-98, that there had been an average increase in the oat crop of 23 bushels, 13 lbs., per acre; in barley, an average increase of 12 bushels, 7 lbs.; and in spring wheat, an average increase of 4 bushels, 50 lbs. per acre.

SELECTION OF SEED.

With regard to the question of the selection of seed, I said:—"The selection of seed grain for sowing is most important and cannot be too strongly recommended. This, however, cannot be said to be a new principle or a new application of a great principle. It has been the practice at the Experimental Farms ever since their establishment, to select the seed used for sowing from year to year, by cleaning the grain thoroughly with the fanning mill, and, by the use of suitable sieves, separating the plump and well matured grain and using this for seed. Much the

same practice has been followed by many good farmers in different parts of the Dominion."

As a sample of the teaching of the Experimental Farm on this point, I quoted the following from the Annual Report of the Experimental Farms for 1891, page 5:—

"One of the most important means of improvement within the farmers' reach is the selection of good seed. Every seed has an individuality of its own impressed on it by nature, which, under favorable conditions, will manifest itself. Each seed is provided with a germ, in which lies this impress of individuality, and this germ is imbedded in a store of such food as is best suited to stimulate the growth of the young plant. When the seed is plump, that food supply is bountiful and the infant plant so nourished makes rapid headway. But where the seed is imperfectly developed, the store of nourishment is much lessened. Crops are thus often enfeebled at the start and delayed in ripening by the use of poor seed, or they ripen unevenly, and lack that vigor so necessary to a liberal return. It is well known that some farmers, by the selection of good plump seed and thorough preparation of the soil, grow oats from 4 to 8 lbs. heavier per bushel than many of their neighbors."

"Good varieties of grain sometimes deteriorate by long and careless cultivation to such an extent as to make them unprofitable. Judicious selection and change of seed would no doubt conserve this fertility and add greatly to the length of life of such varieties. New sorts are obtained by careful selection and cultivation, by the preservation of occasional sports which occur in nature or by artificial crossing. The watchful farmer may do much to improve his own grain and furnish good seed to his less thoughtful neighbors by the first method, and occasionally secure new varieties by the second; but the third method (artificial crossing) requires much more skill and care and is usually practiced only by the expert in such matters. On the Experimental Farms all these methods are in operation."

SELECTING THE LARGEST HEADS FROM THE MOST PRODUCTIVE PLANTS.

With reference to the recommendation to select the largest and best heads from year to year "from the individual plants which give evidence of power by succeeding and yielding largely under soil and climatic conditions where the crop is to be grown the following year," I may say that this plan was begun at the Experimental Farm in 1888, when good average seed was sown, putting the individual kernels a foot apart each way to secure strong growth. Selections were made from the most productive of these plants. It was found that the largest kernels, selected from the finest heads, were much heavier than the seed from which they had been grown. The results of this work were communicated to the Royal Society of Canada in a paper which was published in the Transactions for 1889. In 1889, the carefully selected seed grown in 1888 was sown, choosing only the plumpest kernels. That year rust attacked the crops so badly that the seed obtained from these very plump kernels was so much inferior in size and weight to the average grain used at the start that it was considered unfit for sowing. This work was begun again on the same line three years ago, but failed to give the good results anticipated. It is being again tried this year. While I have always been a strong advocate of the use of plump and well ripened seed, especially when selected from strong plants, and believe that, as a rule, such seed will give larger crops than samples of lighter weight, provided the season is

favorable, the result, however, does not always turn out thus.

In the experiments reported upon by Mr. Zavitz, in the Report of the Ontario Agricultural College for 1898, on the "Selection of Seed Oats for six years in succession," we find the crops recorded as follows:—Beginning with 45.7 bushels in 1893, an increase as had to 67.3 in 1894. The results of 1895 are not recorded; but in 1896 the crop fell to 43.4—less than it was at the beginning. In 1897, it rose to 53.4, but was still 14 bushels less per acre than it was three years before, showing that no regular or uniform increase can be depended on from the adoption of this method. In 1898, however, the difference in favor of the plump seed was more than 6 bushels per acre.

In another series of experiments with large plump oats, as compared with medium sized oats, the medium sized oats in 1896 gave heavier kernels than the large plump selected seed. In 1895 the difference was only 1½ per cent. in favor of the plump seed. In 1897 it was only 1½ per cent. and in 1898 4 per cent.. In these experiments Mr. Zavitz gives the number of kernels in an ounce of each crop, but does not give the bushels per acre. These results show that an addition of from 20 to 30 per cent., as claimed by the Commissioner, as a possible and permanent increase of crop by persistent selection of grain, is exceedingly doubtful.

While commending what I believe to be good in the statement of the Commissioner, I endeavored to point out what I thought was erroneous and contrary to experience.

EFFECT OF BARN-YARD MANURE ON GRAIN CROPS.

When explaining what he called "Two great principles," the Commissioner said: "The conditions which make for the increase in the size of the roots, stems and leaves, do not make for an increase in the grains, fruits and seeds." I showed that this idea was not a new one; that a similar idea was advanced by Professor J. C. Arthur, of Purdue, Indiana, a well-known botanist, in a paper read by him in 1893, before the "Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science," at a meeting held in Madison, Wisconsin. I was present at that meeting, and took part in the discussion of this paper. Professor Arthur said: "Intense farming will give a better return on all crops grown for fodder or for the roots or other portions of the vegetative part of the plant than in those grown for grain or fruit." In the application of this principle, however, to the growth of crops, Professor Arthur took different grounds from that now taken by the Commissioner. Professor Arthur pointed out that the crops of grain were increased by the use of barn-yard manure; but held that the increase in straw was relatively greater when manure was used. In illustrating the working of this principle, the Commissioner instanced the growth of a bunch of oats on a dung-hill. "The roots, stems and leaves are unusually large, while the heads contained very few seeds and these of light weight." Following up this illustration, he says: "Manure should not be applied directly to land for the growth of cereals." The only inference to be drawn from this is that the crop would be injured thereby. Whether such a bunch of oats as is referred to ever grew on a dung-hill and produced the poor crop stated, I am unable to say; but the inference drawn from the illustration is contrary to experience. During the past ten years we have grown at the Central Experimental Farm on two plots of land, ten successive crops of oats, and to each of these plots barn-yard manure has been applied every year at the rate of 15 tons per acre. On the one plot it has been used rotted; on the other, fresh

from the barn-yard. Manure has thus been used on those plots during the ten years to the extent of 150 tons per acre. What has been the result? These two plots have given much larger crops of grain, as well as a heavier weight of straw than any of the other plots in this series of fertilizer tests. The plot treated with fresh manure has given an average yield of 54 bushels 17 lbs. of oats per acre for the ten years; that with the rotted manure, an average of 48 bushels 14 lbs. per acre. Similar results have been had from plots of barley and wheat treated in the same manner.

The use of barn-yard manure with a root crop or a corn crop is to be commended for other reasons, and is a very common practice with farmers everywhere; but to teach that barn-yard manure is injurious to a grain crop is erroneous doctrine.

INHERENT PRODUCTIVENESS IN VARIETIES.

We now come to the question of productiveness of varieties, wherein the Commissioner states that in his opinion the work done on the Dominion Experimental Farms in the comparison of varieties is of no value without selection, and is apt to mislead farmers in expecting service from named varieties, as such, instead of obtaining the seeds by continued selections from year to year, on their own or similar farms. But the work of comparison of varieties at the Experimental Farms has not been done without selection, but with careful selection of seed each year, not from selected heads, but by one of the methods the Commissioner recommends, "by taking care to select the large seeds by the vigorous use of the fanning mill and sieves." Are these comparisons with selection also of no value? The Commissioner said "The question of productiveness does not lie in variety." In another part of his evidence, he says: "Some of the most distinguished characteristics of varieties are shape and size, color, habit of growth, hardness, length of growing period and productiveness. If productiveness is one of the chief characteristics of varieties, how can it be said that the question of productiveness does not lie in variety? In another place he says: "If there is in variety, as such, superiority of productiveness, that would be the same everywhere." He also said: "That variation in the productiveness of all varieties appeared to be brought about by growing them under different conditions of soil and climate." I fear that any attempt to reconcile these conflicting sentences would be hopeless. Following the expression of the Commissioner's opinion as to the valueless character of the Experimental Farm work, he instanced a case in the growing of peas where "by successive selections of large peas for three years, the individual peas at the end of that time were twice as heavy as the peas of a crop grown from small seeds of the same variety, under the same conditions for an equal length of time. The object in citing this experiment seems to be to convey the impression that in this case increased productiveness was brought about by repeated selection. This was one of the experiments conducted at the Central Experimental Farm with a new cross-bred variety, which sported very much and produced peas varying considerably in size. By selecting two types, one large and one small, and sowing these types separately, the large peas were increased in size as stated; but there is no evidence that there was any increase in bushels per acre. The plots were so small that no attempt was made to determine this. We have often found the smaller sized peas produce more bushels to the acre than the larger ones, and to use such

an illustration for such a purpose is misleading.

The only evidence offered in support of the statement that "productiveness does not lie in variety," is the fact that out of 195 varieties of oats, barley, spring wheat and peas compared at the various Experimental Farms in 1898, 138 appeared in the selected lists of 12 or 6 of the largest yielders at the five Experimental Farms. Thus the selected lists include a fraction over 70 per cent. of the whole. It is difficult to detect any proof of the Commissioner's statement in this. In these tests all the varieties have been grown in five of the most distinct and widely different climates of the Dominion, and climatic conditions alone would cause wide variation. Further, it is not mentioned that 79 of these 195 varieties tested (more than 40 per cent.) were new cross-bred sorts recently introduced and hence liable to sport and vary to an unusual degree. Under the circumstances, I think this is a very good showing. If even with five years of careful testing we can show that 30 per cent. of the varieties tried are not profitable for cultivation in any of the climates of the Dominion, this will be a piece of work which

will be of great value to farmers and of which any one might feel proud.

If productiveness does not lie in variety, what explanation can be given of the fact that during the four years' test of these varieties all grown under the same conditions as to soil and climate, that the Banner, Bavarian and Columbus are found twelve times on the list of best sorts; and sixteen of the other varieties from five to ten times while a number of other sorts appear on these lists but once or twice? What is it that entitles varieties to be placed on this list?—the production of a large number of bushels per acre. In Bulletin 32, in a summary of the results of the test of varieties for 1898, I said:—"The particulars presented in this bulletin show the importance of choosing the most productive and vigorous growing varieties for seed. They also afford further proof that the tendency to great productiveness in certain sorts is to a large extent fixed and permanent. As an example, the twelve varieties of oats which are listed in this bulletin as having given the largest average crops at all the Experimental Farms for the last four years, include ten of those given last year as the best for three years. Further, in

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comparing these two lists of the best sorts of oats for each Experimental Farm, we find this year, at Ottawa, ten of the former twelve; at Nappan, N.S., ten of the twelve; at Brandon, Man., eleven of the twelve; at Indian Head, N.W.T., ten of the twelve; and at Agassiz, B.C., nine of the twelve."

The seed of these varieties was sent to the several farms from a common stock; the productive sorts carried their inherent power of productiveness with them, and have manifested this power in all the different climates of the Dominion. Are we to deny the power of productiveness in such varieties as the Banner oats, Mensury barley and the Preston and Red Eyre wheats? notwithstanding that they give so large a number of bushels per acre? These and other highly valued sorts have shown remarkable productiveness from the start, and it was mainly this power to produce a large number of bushels per acre wherever tried, which has given them the reputation they now possess.

CHANGE OF SEED, ETC.

The Commissioner also stated that "Change of seed was most absurd and unnecessary;" but no proof was advanced in support of this. On the other hand, we have the accumulated testimony of practical farmers for many years as to the benefits of this practice.

Another of the Commissioner's statements was:—"That the rules which apply to the crossing of flowers do not apply to farm crops." This is contrary to the opinion of all botanists. He also said: "That the only result of the crossing is an intensifying of the tendency to change." This was also shown to be erroneous.

SUMMARY.

When expressed in plain language, the statements made by the Commissioner may be divided into two groups:—1st. Those which are well-known and almost universally approved and which most good farmers have long believed in and practised. 2nd. Some more or less new ideas, broadly stated, with little or no proof, some of which bear evidence of a very superficial examination of the subject.

Class 1.—1. The well-known advantages which arise from the selection of seed, which every farmer should practise, and where seed can be selected from vigorous growing plants the best results may be expected.

2. The desirability of using barn-yard manure with a root or corn crop.

3. That varieties of grain have very useful qualities and that one of their distinguishing characteristics is productiveness.

4. That all varieties are liable to vary, and have more or less power of adapting themselves to changed conditions of climate and soil.

Class 2.—The following statements of the Commissioner may be placed in Class 2:—

1. That there is no productiveness in variety, as such. This is contradicted by another statement of the Commissioner's and has been shown to be contrary to experience.

2. It is taught that it is injurious to apply manure to cereal crops. This, also, is contrary to experience.

3. That variation in varieties appeared to be brought about by growing them under different conditions of soil and climate. This is not proven. On the contrary, our best and most productive varieties have manifested inherent productiveness from the beginning and have carried this power with them and manifested it in many different soils and climates.

4. That comparison as to productiveness

without selection is of no value. The only illustration used in support of this statement is a series of experiments where selection has been regularly practised.

5. That change of seed is most absurd and unnecessary. A statement advanced without proof and contrary to general experience.

6. That the rules which apply to the crossing of flowers do not apply to farm crops. This is erroneous.

7. That the only result of crossing is an increasing of the tendency to change. This is contrary to experience.

8. That the rolling of land warms the soil. This statement, which is taken from a book on "The Soil," by Professor F. H. King (pp. 230-232) is only partially true and hence may be misleading.

FARM CROPS IN CANADA NOT "LAMENTABLY POOR."

I also took issue with the Commissioner when he said that the crops of farm products in Canada are "lamentably poor." Such statistics as are available show a material increase in the crops raised by farmers in Canada during the past five years and also that they compare very favorably with the crops of other countries in similar climates. Were the farm crops of Canada "lamentably poor," the rapid increase which has taken place in the volume of our exports of farm products could not have occurred.

LARGE POSSIBLE GAINS.

A word must also be said with regard to the very large sum of money which he held out as a possible gain to Canadian farmers by the general adoption of the plans recommended—from \$50,000,000 to \$80,000,000. While such a handsome addition to the returns realized by Canadian farmers would be greatly appreciated, I fear that the calculation rests on a rather faulty basis. The Commissioner mentions a possible increase of from 20 to 30 per cent. in all farm crops by following his teaching. The \$280,000,000 on which his calculation is based includes the hay crop, the largest of all crops in Canada; and all root crops and corn. With the exception of a limited area in Western Ontario, the farmer has not the opportunity of selecting his own seed on his own farm for these crops, since he does not produce his own seed. The Commissioner's statement is not very clear as to the basis on which his hopes of an increase of from 20 to 30 per cent. rest; but the impression was that they were built on the results of experiments in the selection of seed grain at Guelph.

The experimental work done there by Mr. Zavitz has been good and he has shown himself a careful worker; but these particular tests have not been planned in such a way as to admit of their being fairly used in such calculation. The largest and plumpest kernels of grain were selected for one experiment and the smallest plump kernels for another, and in sowing, the number of kernels used in each case was the same. Hence, the plump grain would have nearly double the weight of the small grain. No farmer selects the very smallest seed he can find for sowing, and if he sows unselected seed, he would, in most cases, have in this from one-half to two-thirds of good plump seed, and in sowing he would use in every instance the usual weight of seed. A fair consideration of these conditions would take away a large part of the foundation on which these dazzling figures rest.

I have endeavored to present this subject in a fair and straightforward manner, submitting the reasons for the opinions I have advanced, and must now leave the intelligent public to form their own conclusions.

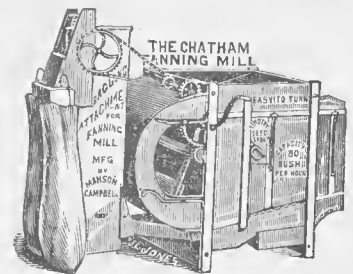
Myrtle and Miami Farmers' Elevator Companies are now both legally incorporated.

The farmers of Cartwright have decided to build an elevator worth \$5,000, which sum is divided into 250 shares at \$20 each.

James Riddell, M.P.P., and a combination of farmers in the Rosebank district, are asking incorporation for another Farmers' elevator at that station.

A western farmer recently gave offence in some way to his mule. It seized him by the arm with such a vicious grip that a handspike had to be used to pry its jaws open before the arm could be relieved. Some animals have only one business end, but this specimen has evidently two good ones.

A movement is being made to put in working order the flour mill at Qu'Appelle Station, and a public meeting held to discuss the situation has decided to support a proposal to put up security to the extent of \$3,000, to be spent in preliminary improvements.



THE IMPORTANCE OF GOOD SEED.

Professor Robertson, in speaking recently before the Dominion House of Commons' Committee on Agriculture on the great advantage of choice **selected seed** for the production of greater crops, referred to the **vigorous use of the FANNING MILL** as a means of securing this result. Such advice, coming from the Professor, will doubtless stimulate action in this direction, with much profit to those who practice the valuable plans which he recommends. Our aim has been to make the best cleaner, separator and grader possible, and also a Mill that will perform all work of this kind in the quickest time with the greatest ease. If you desire such a Fanning Mill, write us for full information.

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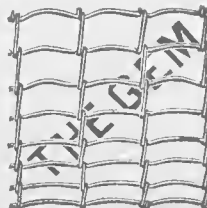
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How to Obtain Better Crops.

In his address on this subject at Brandon Professor Robertson was forced from want of time to skip several points, the knowledge of which would have enabled us to discuss more minutely the principles he aimed to define and illustrate. But there are enough points brought out in what he has said to make their continued study well worth taking up.

It should be understood at the outset that the opening up of this question was not of the Professor's own choice. As Agricultural Commissioner it was his business to find out, preferably from recorded results at the Dominion Experiment Stations, the most suitable varieties of crops to handle and the best way to get them in perfection. It was the variety of testimony those records supplied that led him, after careful consideration, to try for clearer light than they appeared to furnish. Stations strung along a line nearly 3,000 miles long, present such varieties of soil and climate that the practice at any one of them must give little help in planning for the management of the next. The country between the Red River and the Rockies has its own peculiarities, but no greater difficulties in the way of successful farming than are found on any similar area elsewhere and it has a few decided advantages for wheat production especially, rarely met with elsewhere.

Whether we aim at the production of wheat, or other crops of less comparative value, we should find out as early as possible the varieties it will be most profitable to cultivate as our bulk crop. This point is hardly open to dispute and if we go on to look for the sorts most suitable to our soil and climate and at the same time of most value in the market, we can soon find them. In the beginning of 1891 we find in *The Nor'-West Farmer* the following opinion propounded:—"The best kind of wheat is the variety whose seed of good quality can be most easily got, which after you have got it suits the greatest number of soils, yields the highest average crop of good wheat, is most acceptable to the greatest number of buyers, and can be grown the longest time in the same district without showing symptoms of serious degeneration. Taking all these points together and looking to past experience as the safest guide to future action, Red Fyfe is the all-round best wheat ever seen in the Northwest. There is little apparent risk of its running down in quality. It is a day or two slower in ripening, but even that can to some extent, be got over by careful treatment." "White Fyfe is more suitable to some soils, with usually a little better yield."

Of the crop sown the spring following these utterances, Mr. Bedford reports Red Fyfe at the top or nearly so in five different tests. He says "Red Fyfe is no doubt the standard variety in this province for both quality and productiveness." White is equally well spoken of.

By a comparative table showing the yield of 25 varieties for the last five crops we find the same two still at the top. In the low and at the same time poorly drained land of the valley, the Fyfes did seven bushels per acre better than the Ladoga, whose recent introduction promised so much. Over the five recent year's tests, ending with 1898, they beat it to the tune of 11 bushels per acre per annum. Much the same thing holds good for Indian Head. Last year's tests of 40 varieties there show the Fyfes at the top, with 45 bushels average for each; Ladoga at the bottom, with 23 bus., of inferior marketable value. The hybrids of Ladoga with Red Fyfe show better yields so far, but the cross with the inferior parent is a poorer milling wheat. If Professor

Robertson's principle of finding the best and making the most of it is to hold good, Fyfe is the wheat. Most of the rest are little more than mere names. "Vox et preterea nihil."

We have no space to follow this point further, but if there is anything in Professor Robertson's doctrine about the selection of varieties in our leading products one-third of the varieties now figuring on our test tables could be, with advantage, dropped forthwith. No loss would come to the country if half of them went into oblivion.

The relation of vegetable growth to profitable seed production is not by any means a new idea; but Professor Robertson is justified in giving it special prominence. Too many of us have either never heard of it, or forgot it in our every day practice. Many a goodly acre of our earlier crops was frozen because, following the Ontario practice, we plowed our summer-fallow twice, to be followed by a rank growth of unprofitable straw, and low grade wheat, when it did chance to ripen. More frequently it grew till killed by the frost, and we blamed the climate.

The up-to-date farmer wants no more straw any time than will ensure strength to carry to perfection a clean crop of No. 1 hard. For extra choice results he looks to high prairie land, well backset, or fallow, once plowed but often harrowed. The florist is sparing of dunghill mould, but dotes on well-rotted turf for a plant to produce abundance of perfect bloom. The soil and cultivation conditions that most closely approach those by which the skilled gardener produces a champion geranium, are what we want for a crop of extra No. 1 hard wheat.

Sufficiency of moisture in the soil at the beginning of the season in our usually dry climate is a principle that needs no elucidation. Last spring's experience the other way put that point beyond dispute. Professor Robertson points out what some people don't think about, that humus in the soil both attracts and retains moisture. Skilled fallowing puts the land into an ideal condition as a seed bed for wheat, porous, but compact, with plenty of food ready cooked on which the young plant can feast and grow luxuriantly from the start. This last point every farmer knows and it need not be further dwelt on now.

Rolling has two advantages long well known. Spring plowing cannot be too heavily rolled, because we want a close body of soil as a means to capillary attraction. There are other advantages of some importance but we need not try to specify them all.

Exact tests have demonstrated that the topmost three or four inches of rolled land were three degrees warmer than the same land alongside that was left rough. Rolling in this country as a rule is very unsafe in early seed-time, and with our frequent sunshine, the extra degrees of heat are usually of small consequence; but whenever and wherever it could be done with safety it has given satisfaction. Farmers in the old country and also Ontario have for many long years believed in rolling, just because they could see that it led to satisfactory results. To do the right thing, no matter why we do it, is the main thing, and here also the doctrine of our Professor is old and sound.

The directors of the Toronto Exhibition are putting forth great efforts to make the show of 1899 eclipse everything that has gone before. The prize list has been published, and copies can be procured by any of our readers by dropping a post card to the secretary at Toronto. The fair is to be held from the 28th August to the 9th of September.

The Rocky Mountain Locusts at the Turtle Mountains.

The readers of *The Farmer* will remember that last year the district along the foot of the Turtle Mountains south of Deloraine suffered some from the ravages of locusts. Dr. Fletcher visited them during the summer and advised the farmers in that district to plow down all their stubble in the fall as a preventative measure, because the eggs are laid in the surface soil, and if this is done the young cannot find their way out and will perish. On the 15th inst. Dr. Fletcher again visited the district. He was accompanied by Dr. Otto Lugger, the State Entomologist of Minnesota, a well-known authority on the locust, and Hugh McKellar, chief clerk of the Department of Agriculture. South of Deloraine they found the young locusts in quite large numbers in some places. The wet backward weather has been against them, and a recent heavy rainstorm no doubt killed many of the young hoppers.

Meetings were held at Boissevain and Deloraine, at which addresses were given by all three gentlemen, the life history of the locust was explained and the best ways of fighting and destroying it. The farmers were told to get their fields intended for fallow plowed as fast as possible. It was on these fields that the insects would be found, as the crops were there last year. The best plan was to plow right around the outside of the field, a strip of ground several rods wide. This would shut the young hoppers in on this ground, as the little fellows cannot hop far as yet, and would perish before they could cross this strip of bare ground. Even five or six furrows would stop them. Keep plowing from the outside and thus drive them into the centre, where they would soon eat up all the food and ultimately be plowed down or perish if they started to cross the plowed land. This work must be done as quickly as possible while the young hoppers are small. With those in the growing grain less can be done. The hopper doser and the balloon catcher will destroy many, but it is hoped they will not become so serious as to necessitate resorting to such means. They no doubt will cause loss in the yield of some fields this season and they should be kept in check or they may be worse another year. Fuller particulars of how to treat them will be given in the next issue.

Messrs. Angus Mackay, Superintendent of the Indian Head Experimental Farm, and C. W. Peterson, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture for the Territories, addressed farmers' meetings at Yorkton on the 12th and at Salto Coats on the 13th instant. Well attended meetings greeted the speakers at both points. A full report will appear in our next issue.

—Nothing influences a neighborhood for good equal to a thorough going live farmer. Good farming is as catching as measles and the influence for good that one man can exert is past measure. Is your district being elevated by your methods of farming?

The following is from the *Stock Growers' Journal* of Miles City, Montana:—"Messrs. D. S. Macdonald and H. Y. Dyer, from Portage la Prairie, Man., arrived here last week and have purchased 200 head of picked horses from the Major Dowson herd on Mizpah. This lot of horses is considered one of the best that has left Custer County for some time."

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HORTICULTURE,
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Entries Positively close July 15th.

For Prize List and all information apply to—

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Special Prizes for Grain Exhibits.

The Department of Agriculture for the Northwest Territories has taken a good way to procure samples of the various grains produced in the Territories in connection with the Canadian exhibit at the International Exhibition at Paris in 1900. It has decided to adopt the following plan:—

Three prizes will be offered by the Government at each of the forthcoming fall shows: \$3.00 for the best half bushel of wheat, \$2.00 for the best half bushel of oats, and \$2.00 for the best half bushel of barley, open only for grain raised during the season of 1899. The grain to be exhibited in a white duck sack and the prize winning exhibits to become the property of the Government. These samples are then to be shipped to the Department of Agriculture at Regina. Any agricultural society which has not held a show during 1899 or held a summer show where grain of 1899 could not be exhibited, will then be invited to forward to the Department an exhibit each of wheat, oats and barley raised in the district represented by such society, and after submitting the whole to competent judges, the following prizes will be awarded to the persons who raised the grain:—

Best sample of wheat—Gold medal and diploma.

Second best sample of wheat—Silver medal and diploma.

Third best sample of wheat—Bronze medal and diploma.

Best sample of oats—Silver medal and diploma.

Second best sample of oats—Bronze medal and diploma.

Third best sample of oats—Diploma.

Best sample of barley—Silver medal and diploma.

Second best sample of barley—Bronze medal and diploma.

Third best sample of barley—Diploma.

The prize-winning samples will be sent to Paris as part of the national exhibit.

A combination of the well-to-do farmers at Calf Mountain are arranging to build a moderate sized elevator at Darlingford siding. This siding is some miles nearer Calf Mountain than the former one and will be very convenient for all the western part of the Calf Mountain country. The president of the company is Ferris Bolton, brother-in-law of S. A. Bedford.

Territorial Farmers' Institutes.

Dr. Fletcher, Dominion Botanist, will address Institute meetings at the following places on the dates given. He will likely be accompanied by Hon. Mr. Bulyea, Minister of Agriculture for the Territories. The subject for discussion will be principally "Noxious Weeds."

Moosomin	19th June.
Whitewood	20th June.
Grenfell	21st June.
Wolseley	22nd June.
Indian Head	23rd June.
Qu'Appelle	24th June.
Fort Qu'Appelle	26th June.
Regina	27th June.
Moose Jaw	28th June.
Fairmeade	29th June.
Glen Adelaide	30th June.
Clare	1st July.
Maryfield	3rd July.
Oxbow	4th July.
Carnduff	5th July.
Gainsborough	6th July.

Summer Shows.

Shoal Lake	July 5 and 6.
Portage la Prairie	July 5 to 7.
Emerson	July 6 and 7.
Oak Lake	July 7.
Winnipeg	July 10-15.
Brandon	July 18-21.
Cypress, No. 1 (Glenboro)	July 25-26.
Viriden	July 25-26.
Regina	July 25-26.
Oak River	July 26.
Cypress River	July 27 and 28.
Turtle Mountain, Boissevain	July 27-28.
Killarney	Aug. 1-2.
Minnedosa	August 2.
Central Assiniboia (Indian Head)	Aug. 2-3.
Carberry	Aug. 3-4.
Neepawa	Aug. 8-10.
Moose Jaw	Aug. 9.
Manitou	Aug. 9-10.
Rolling River	Aug. 18.
Toronto, Ont.	Aug. 28-Sept. 9.
Calgary	Sept. 4-6.
London, Ont.	Sept. 7-16.
Ottawa, Ont.	Sept. 11-23.
Morden	Sept. 27 and 28.

Will secretaries of other shows intending to hold a summer fair, please notify us of the dates decided upon.

Plowing Matches.

Oak Lake.—On the farm of Donald Cameron, two miles east, on June 21st.

Hamiota.—On the farm of W. Pedlow, S.E. qr. 18, 14, 23, on June 26. Plowing to start at 10 a.m. and finish not later than 3 p.m.; competitors in the walking and sulky events to plow three-quarters of an acre, in the gang event to plow one and a half acres; to plow not less than five inches deep. All entries to be made to the secretary not later than 9 a.m. on the day of the match. Entrance fee to be \$1.00 and to cover all events. Boys' event open to youths sixteen years and under. Ploughmen allowed a helper to set their stakes and go one round.

Viriden.—On the farm of Major Hosmer, June 27. Five classes for men and boys and athletic sports.

Bradwardine.—On the farm of W. H. English, 10, 12, 23, June 28th.

The South Brandon Farmers' Institute will hold their annual ploughing match on Section 15, 7, 17, on June 23rd.

CARD OF THANKS.

\$1370 Shoal Lake, May 29, 1899.
Received from the Miniota Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company their cheque for \$1370 in full payment of our claim for loss by fire on 19th instant.

Mr. Doyle, the Manager, has paid this claim immediately upon the completion of our proofs of loss, to our entire satisfaction, and we are pleased to be able to recommend the Miniota Farmers' Mutual to all insurers.

(Copy.) Signed, W. R. F. COLLIS.
H. J. de WINTON.

Wedding Rings

We can send Wedding Rings by return mail, as we keep a large stock on hand, prices from \$2 up, according to weight.

We recommend our
\$6.00 WEDDING RING,
as it is the best weight ever offered at the price

Andrews & Co.

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Please mention this paper.

When writing mention The Farmer.

Territorial Agricultural Societies.

We continue the short sketches of some of the Agricultural Societies in the Territories:—

Wolseley.

The Agricultural Society at Wolseley was organized in 1885. The country was then new and it was no light task to keep the new society going. It had, however, some very enthusiastic friends, both in the little village, which at that time was small indeed, and among the farmers, who have stayed with it and made it a success. It has held an exhibition every year and the growth of the society has been steady and assured. Wolseley is now a prosperous and important town and the country around it has been a very successful one, and of late years one of the most noted and successful in the Northwest Territories. The society has kept pace with the development of the country and now has 14 acres of land, situated within the town limits, all paid for, and with a commodious hall erected thereon. One of the greatest difficulties the society has had to contend with has been the difficulty experienced in getting an exhibit of grain that at all represents the grain growing qualities of the soil of the district, because threshing is never completed at the time the exhibitions are held. This is a difficulty that this society is not alone in having to contend with. The means of overcoming it are worthy of the consideration of the friends of all agricultural societies, whether in Manitoba or the Territories. The Farmer would be pleased to hear from any society that has overcome this difficulty. The annual exhibitions have been productive of much good and great improvement is to be noticed along the lines of the live stock, roots, vegetables, and particularly dairying. The society is in a prosperous condition and its affairs are ably managed by the president, A. B. Bompas and a board of 17 directors, among whom are many of the most progressive and prosperous farmers of the district. The sec.-treas. is Levi Thomson.



A. B. Bompas,

Pres. Wolseley Agricultural Society.



Levi Thomson,

Sec'y.-Treasurer Wolseley Agricultural Society.

Sumner.

The Little Cut Arm and Qu'Appelle Agricultural Society was formed about five years ago, mainly through the influence of Wm. Cosgrove, of the Sumner district. This district lies to the north of the Qu'Appelle and along the Little Cut Arm rivers and is about 24 miles from any important town on the railroad. One object in organizing this society was to try and interest the foreign element that had settled in the neighborhood—Swedes, Bohemians and Hungarians—and in this way set them an example, weld them together, and make good citizens of them. This laudable effort has succeeded well

and the show has given great satisfaction. It is growing out of its infant days, having held four good shows and getting on its feet. Its last season's business closed with a good balance on the right side. Wm. Morrison, V. S., is the present president, and Wm. Cosgrove, the able secretary-treas.



Wm. Cosgrove,

Sec'y. Little Cut Arm and Qu'Appelle Ag. Societies.

Central Saskatchewan.

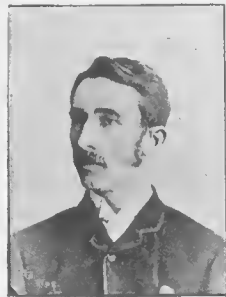
The Central Saskatchewan Agricultural Society, of Saskatoon, is in its 14th year.



Tho. Copland,

Pres. Central Saskatchewan Agricultural Society.

It was organized at the suggestion of J. P. Lake, and by the efforts of T. Copland, with substantial aid from the Temperance Colonization Society, for a few years, and was a success from the first. It was chiefly through the stimulus of its exhibitions that the capabilities of the rich surrounding country were brought out, and that Red Fyfe wheat was shown to be the best variety for the farmer to grow. It is now almost the only kind grown. The society aims at awarding prizes only to stock and dairy and farm produce which is of advantage and benefit to the settlers to raise or grow, and articles of no benefit, such as grain, roots and vegetables, which have been repeatedly tried and found to be a failure, are omitted from the prize list. The membership of the society increased wonderfully last year, and the directors are confidently hoping for a corresponding increase this year. At the last meeting of the directors, the prize list was revised and several important additions and amendments made. The annual fall fair, which will be the 14th of the society, will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 26 and 27. Thos. Copland is the energetic president of the society and C. T. Falkner, the sec.-treas.



Clinton T. Falkner,

Secretary-Treasurer Central Saskatchewan Ag. Soc.

Maple Creek.

Maple Creek is associated in the minds of many people with sheep and cattle ranching country, and it may come as something of a surprise to know that the grain and vegetables shown at the fall show are of excellent quality and clearly demonstrate that they can be successfully grown in this district as well as elsewhere in the Territories. The Maple Creek Society, which has been in existence for over 11 years, draws its membership from a district extending fully thirty miles on each side of the village. They have excellent grounds, on which a good frame

building has been erected for grain, vegetables, ladies' work and dairy products, besides yards for horses, cattle, sheep and swine, and a good half-mile track. The society has made steady growth since it began and the improvement in all kinds of live stock during that time has been most gratifying indeed. It has been especially so in pure bred stock of all kinds, which were represented in quite large numbers at the last show and of high average quality, too. Over two car-loads of pure-bred sires were brought into the neighborhood this spring, which gives some idea of the progressiveness of the wide-awake members of the society. The officers for the year are: Pres., W. A. Stewart; 1st Vice-Pres., G. W. Quick; 2nd Vice-Pres., Jno. Stewart; Sec.-Treas., H. H. Fanquier.

Regina.

Up to 1888 there was an Agricultural Association with its headquarters at Regina. It was known as the Assiniboia Agricultural Society, and a very successful show was held in that year. From various causes, however, the society languished and virtually became defunct, and the only fair or show since held in the Territorial capital was the great one in 1895. Last year it was decided to start a new society and its organization fell into good hands. A meeting was called and G. Spring-Rice was elected president, with Wm. Trant as secretary. Both these gentlemen soon showed themselves go-ahead officials, and in a very short time the new Regina Agricultural Association had a membership entitling it to the maximum grant from both the Federal and Territorial Governments. During the first year of its existence, just closed, the Association has done good work. An important address on Noxious Weeds, by Prof. Fletcher, botanist of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, attracted considerable attention, and two practical addresses by Angus Mackay, of the Indian Head Experimental Farm, were highly appreciated. The stallion show held during the last week of April was an excellent one in every respect. The association has nearly 300 members and the number is almost daily increasing. A commendable feature in the organization of the association is that its directorate are representative of the whole district. There are directors at seventeen different places and each director is like a committee in his respective locality, obtaining members and, in short, keeping the game alive in every possible way. At present the association is organizing a summer fair, to be held July 25 and 26, which bids fair to be a great success.



Wm. Trant,

Sec'y. Regina Agricultural Society.

Within the past 10 years the State of Minnesota has become one of the principal dairy states of the union. In 1898 it produced nearly 50,000,000 lbs. of butter, and has won first honors at most of the leading interstate competitions. At Omaha last year it had four out of five leading dairy prizes. This state is perhaps the best watered of the whole union, blue grass and clover spread spontaneously in many sections, and in the central counties, tame grasses do well. Such natural advantages are a great help to dairying wherever they are found.

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A man must be
Whom I can be proud of,
Who'll be proud of me.

With lots of affection
Not hidden away,
But convenient and ready
For use every day.

A constant companion,
My pleasures to share,
All my joys to increase
By his loving care.

He need not be handsome,
May even be plain,
But a dude or a fop
I will always disdain.

His breath must be free
From tobacco's vile smell,
And also the odor
Of strong drink as well.

In vulgar bad language
He must not take part,
For the words of the lips
Proceed from the heart.

He must not seek pleasure
Where I cannot go
Nor have sly companions
Whom I must not know.

Should he meet misfortune,
And troubles press sore,
My labors shall help drive
The wolf from our door.

Should sickness assail him,
Or accident maim,
I'll shoulder his burden
And carry the same.

Thus we'll double our joys
And our sorrows divide
As we travel through life
Walking side by side.

Then leaving this world
For a home up above,
We'll dwell there forever
In joy, peace and love.

—Mrs. F. J. Hunn, Arrington, Kan.

Comical Joe.

A True Story of an African Gray Parrot.

One bright afternoon in April I started out to make a few calls. The visit at the home of the first friend proved so interesting that the afternoon passed with but one call to my credit, says Mrs. W. B. Dingman, in the Humane Alliance.

While waiting in the parlor for my friend I was surprised by the familiarity with which I was addressed by an unseen and unknown individual from an adjoining room. "Hello! Are you cold?" My surprise was too great to admit of reply. "Are you cold?" again repeated the forward individual. I moved uneasily in my chair, and felt obliged to answer, "No, thank you; I'm quite comfortable," when to my great astonishment the questioner broke out with a rough "Ha! ha! ha!"—a piece of most startling impudence, I thought. At this point I was greatly relieved by the appearance of my hostess, who, after greeting me, said: "Joe has evidently been entertaining you." "Some one has been talking to me from

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the adjoining room, probably thinking he knew me," I said, trying at least to be charitable. "Oh, that is a way Joe has; he feels it his duty to entertain every visitor." Is Joe your brother?" I asked, really wishing to give the young man some needed advice in the matter of etiquette. "Joe is our parrot; nice fellow, too. Aren't you, Joe?" "Nice fellow! Ha! ha! ha!" was the quick reply. "Was it really, then, a bird who tried to entertain me before you entered?" I was intensely interested, and besought my hostess to tell more of this remarkable bird, that to me seemed almost human. "There is so much to tell, I scarcely know where to begin. Joe has lived with us sixteen years, and was eleven years old when we got him, and, of course, during this time, we have become very fond of each other."

At this point Joe broke into the conversation, endeavoring to change the subject, crying: "Joe wants some cracks." Cracks is a word of Joe's own coinage, meaning nuts of all kinds, of which he is very fond.

"Well! well!" again interrupted Joe, evidently thinking the presence of the stranger took up his mistress's time and he might be deprived of the coveted cracks, and he called out in a very modest and dignified tone, "Good by," evidently hoping I would take the hint and go.

"Joe causes no end of amusement," continued his mistress. "We usually spend the summer at our cottage by the lake, and, of course, Joe accompanies us. Last season our goods were loaded on the waggon, when we decided Joe might ride with the driver, thus saving me this extra care and attention. Accordingly, the cage was placed upon the seat of the wagon and we had no further concern for the safe arrival of our goods or our pet. We reached the cottage, however, several hours before the wagon, and, wondering what could be the cause of the delay, became very anxious fearing that all was not well; but we were soon greatly relieved by seeing the team pulling up the long hill from the lake shore, and as it neared the cottage there was a general expression of surprise as nothing was to be seen of Joe or of his cage. "Where's Joe, the parrot," we asked in concert, of Pat, the driver. With face flushed with anger he said: "Drat the baste or animal or whatever he may be. Not a blessed thing could I do with him a-perched up by me side. You know yourself all the load I had on, and it was all the horses could do to be moving the thing along, and when all would be a-going well, sure it was then the burred would play the mischief by a-screaming out "Whoa!" and instant the horses would stop. Sure the horses weren't to blame, for I meself could have belaved it was meself a-saying "Whoa!" "But where's the bird now," I asked anxiously. "There, ma'am, I knowed we'd not reach here for a long time to come unless I did something wid the burrud; so I put his cage down betwixt the boxes and covered him up wid carpet, and wid all respect to you, ma'am, I hope he has gone to slape, and may he niver wake up again until yous want him

PACKAGE TEAS

ARE THE BEST.

to,' he remarked, apologetically. I was so glad for the safe arrival of my pet that I had not the heart to reprove Pat, and when I lifted Joe from the cage he hid his glossy neck upon my breast and in most pathetic tones muttered: 'Oh, oh! Poor Joe! Kiss poor Joe!'"

The visit which I was enjoying, and which I desired to prolong, that I might learn more of this most intelligent bird, seemed now about to be cut short, for I heard the neigh of approaching horses and the "Whoa!" of the driver. "Your coachman? You were going for a drive?" I said inquiringly. But Joe had succeeded in deceiving me too. It was only Joe. He could not keep still, and he shouted again "Whoa! Get up!" in tones that would have deceived the most acute hearing.

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WINNIPEG.

Joe does not enjoy cold weather and gives vent to his chilly feelings in most expressive terms, but when the thermometer is 90 degrees in the shade he enjoys life immensely; he sings, whistles and talks constantly.

Just at this point he broke out with one of his favorite songs, "Shoo fly, don't bother me, for I belong to Company—" and no amount of persuasion would induce him to tell to what company he belonged.

"My husband brought with him to dinner one day a friend for whom he held the greatest esteem, and of course desired to make the occasion a pleasant one. This particular friend was quite bald, and as this was the first bald head that Joe had ever seen, it seemed to amuse him immensely. After eyeing the visitor a moment in a most curious fashion, he broke out in a shrill voice: 'Well, well! Hello, old boy! Hello! hello! hello!' but our discomfort was relieved, as our guest seemed to enjoy the joke heartily. But now when we expect visits from bald-headed friends we endeavor to keep Joe out of sight."

"Joe also has a rather uncomfortable way of breaking out with a shrill 'Hoopla!' or a tremendous, bass 'Rats!' when a seemingly doubtful story or statement of unusual magnitude is made, particularly when visitors are present with whom we are not very well acquainted, always seeming to know just when he can cause the greatest embarrassment.

"Joe dislikes above all things to be called Polly, and the boys in the neighborhood discovering this, when passing the house, if Joe is in sight, are sure to call out in the most tantalizing tones, 'Polly want a cracker?' which of all things to Joe is the most insulting. He becomes frantic with rage, beating himself against the sides of his cage with very anger, screaming frantically. Lately he has taken a more sensible view of the situation, and when he sees the tormenters coming, anticipating their intentions, he begins, in tones of most cutting sarcasm, 'Polly want a cracker?' and so accurately does he imitate the tone of each boy he hears that the boys have at length been compelled to 'see themselves as others see them,' and have refrained from the antagonistic; but the bird, determined to make the boys heartily ashamed of their behaviour, persists still in calling out 'Polly want a cracker?' whenever a boy passes.

"There is another most ludicrous instance I must tell you about," said my hostess. "My husband made an appointment with a friend, arranging to meet him at a specified time in our parlor. The appointment was promptly kept by the friend, who was ushered into the room to await the arrival of my husband, while I excused myself. In a few moments I was surprised to hear the outer door closed with more than usual emphasis, and upon investigation found, to my dismay, that the gentleman had taken a rather unceremonious departure. My husband came soon, and I told him of his friend's hasty exit. 'Strange he could not have waited for a few moments,' he said, wonderingly; but in a few moments the friend returned, and was asked for an explanation. 'You knew the matter was important, and at the most I would delay you but a moment or two.' 'I don't know how you could have expected me to wait, finding myself in a most embarrassing position, unconsciously listening to a conversation surely not intended for my ears. Two simpering, sickish, idiotic lovers were going on at a terrible rate in the next room. My attention was at first attracted by the smacking sounds one hears when lovers' lips have met; and then in soft, endearing tones I plainly heard, 'You love me, don't you, Joe? Kiss me again.' Such cooing and caressing was

too much for me, and the love-sick pair stopped for only an occasional smack, which completely unnerved me, and I thought the least I could do was to withdraw as soon as possible.' 'Oh, Joe, Joe!' shrieked my husband; don't you know that was our bird, the parrot?' 'Impossible! There were two distinct voices, and I could not have imagined the kissing—it was too real,' replied the visitor. And not until he again sat in the room and heard the chatter of our Joe could he be convinced that it was possible for a parrot to perform in this manner."

"Good-by!" again called out Joe; and thanking my hostess for her entertaining story concerning this one of God's creatures, I said "Good-by!" much to the relief of Joe, and took my departure.

Another friend relates that this remarkable bird proved itself a practical friend to children on the street. A large apple tree loaded in season with its luscious fruit was a source of temptation to all the boys and girls in the neighborhood. "So near and yet so far," said the children, with longing eyes, as they beheld the fruit; but Joe came to their relief, and flying up among the branches would break the tender twigs with his beak, the coveted fruit falling to the expectant children below.

The Best Stimulant.

The best possible thing for a man to do when he feels too weak to carry anything through is to go to bed and sleep as long as he can. This is the only recuperation of brain-power, the only actual recuperation of brain-force; because, during sleep the brain is in a state of rest, in a

condition to receive and appropriate particles of nutriment from the blood, which takes the place of those consumed by previous labor, since the very act of thinking burns up solid particles, as every turn of the wheel or screw of the steamer is the result of consumption by fire of the fuel in the furnace. The supply of consumed brain-substance can only be had from the nutritive particles in the blood which were obtained from the food eaten; and the brain is so constituted that it can best receive and appropriate to itself those nutritive particles during the state of rest, of quiet and sleep. Mere stimulants supply nothing in themselves; they goad the brain, force it to greater consumption of its substance, until it is so exhausted that there is not power enough left to receive a supply.—Medical Journal.

I Love You, Dear.

"I love you dear."

There is no phrase so worn and old
In all the world; nor one so sweet
To lover's lips or maiden's ear
As this refrain, "I love you dear."
"I love you dear."

There is no change as time goes on,
No new words seem to mean so much
As when they're uttered fondly near,
In trembling tones "I love you, dear."
"I love you dear."

No night so dark, no day so long,
But hope brings comfort to the heart,
If only "some one" standeth near
To murmur low, "I love you, dear."

—New Orleans Picayune.

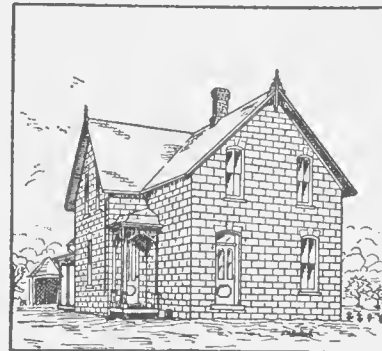
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Built with Thorold Cement in 1877.

Size of building, 28 x 32, 18 feet high.

FENWICK, ONT., Jan. 16, 1899.

ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE, THOROLD, ONT.

Dear Sirs,—I built in the year 1877 (22 years ago) my residence, which is a concrete one, out of your Thorold Hydraulic Cement, and it gives me pleasure to state that, after nearly a quarter of a century, the building is still in first-class condition. I have often wondered why, when building houses, people do not go more into the use of concrete, as I consider a building made of this material is very much cheaper and more durable than one of brick, stone or wood.

I have much pleasure, therefore, in recommending your Thorold Cement to any person having in view the erection of residential or farm buildings.

Yours truly, W. H. FRY.

P.S.—Permit me to add that I prefer it to brick, as the nature of it is cool in summer and warm in winter, and when built with a smooth finish is much more attractive than brick. I intend to build another house of the same material.—W.H.F.

NORVAL B. HAGAR, our travelling representative, is now in the Province of Manitoba, and will be pleased to hear from anyone intending to build. Letters addressed to Norval B. Hagar, c.o. The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, Man., will reach him.

Estate of John Battle, Thorold, Ontario.

An Indian Summer.

By Alfred Austin, Poet Laureate, on Queen Victoria's last birthday.

Springtime was flowering in your fair young face

When first the scepter laid on you its load—

Spring time and seed time. And how well you sowed

In the rough furrows life's long duties trace,

Scattering with lavish heart the smiles of youth and grace.

Oh, what a harvest, lady, now is yours ;
Empire and fame and glory, and above
Glory and fame a universe's love,

Love rooted deep in reverence that insures

Remembrance of your name as long as time endures.

Long may the Indian Summer of your days

Yet linger in the land you love so well ;
And long may we, who no less love you, dwell

In the reposeful radiance of your grace,
A golden sunset seen through autumn's silvery haze.

Find Time to Read.

Women are often heard to say they have no time to read that there are so many things to do and so many household duties. Would it not be well for each to enquire diligently of herself if it be a lack of time or of inclination really, and if not a lack of sincere desire to enlarge the sphere of thought whether there is not need of method and the planning of something to read when little time is found? If it is the daily news, it is necessary that the paper should be at home, not in the husband's place of business down town ; if it is the instructive magazine editorial, the book should be taken at home, not bought at the news stand and forgotten in the day's shopping. Women have been known to be exceedingly well-informed and the envy of their friends who were the mistresses of homes and the mothers of large families and in very moderate circumstances. Their secret lay in taking time once a fortnight to select the book to be read and having it about convenient to pick up if only for a moment. It is conceded that there are too many "tucks and ruffles" in the household routine ; could not a few be dispensed with, and the women be more enlivened in mind and refreshed in soul? Especially in these days of straitened circumstances, might not evil be turned into good and while lacking the furbelows, minds be cultivated. In these fin de siècle days when children are taught a little of every subject at school, it is well to look to the laurels at home, that the crowns the children have given, they take not away and bestow on friend or teacher because they are better informed and more companionable.

Meat Cakes.—To one cup chopped meat seasoned with salt, pepper and sage to taste, add one beaten egg, one slice soaked bread. Mix with gravy or water. Fry in cakes, in lard or butter.

To Wash Matting.—Take a pint of salt to three quarts water, moderately warm. Wash the matting quickly with a soft cloth and dry as soon as possible. Matting washed in this way retains its color and beauty for years.

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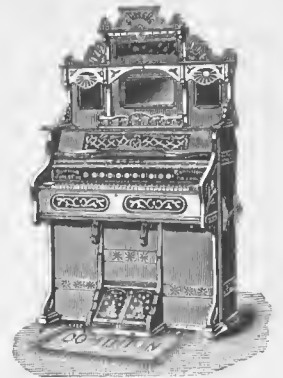
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should turn all kinds of live stock and even tramps ; should expand and contract according to the weather so as always to be tight ; should stand all storms—even fire and last indefinitely.

The Coiled Spring Page

Is just such a fence.

Its virtue is attested by the fact that there is more of it in use than all other makes combined. Prices lower than ever this year.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., (Lid.)
Walkerville, Ont.

Or DAVID ROSS, N. W. Agt.,
Box 855, Winnipeg.

Sometime.

Sometime we shall know why
Our sunniest mornings change to noons
of rain ;
And why our steps are shadowed so by pain.

And why we often lie
On couches, sown with thorns of care and doubt ;
And why our lives are thickly hedged about
With bars that put our loftiest plans to rout.

Sometime, we shall know why
Our dearest hopes are swept so swift away,
And why our brightest flowers first decay ;
Why song is lost in sigh ;
Why clasping fingers slip so soon apart—
Estrangement, space, and death rend heart from heart,
Until from deepest depths the teardrops start.

Sometime, we all shall know
Each other, ay, as we ourselves are known ;
And see how out of darkness light has grown,
And He—who loves us so
Despite our wilfulness and blind complaint—
Will show us how His kind and calm restraint
Can mould a human soul into a saint.

Sometime, our eyes shall see
The silver lining to the darkest cloud,
While silvery echoes follow thunders loud.
Sometime, our hearts shall be
Content, forgetting all our restless mood,
And knowing everything has worked for good—
The how, and when, and why, be understood.

To prevent flies from injuring picture frames, etc., boil three or four leeks in a pint of water, then with a soft brush wash over your glasses and frames with the liquor, and the flies will avoid the articles so washed.

Life.

A crust of bread and a corner to sleep in,
A minute to smile and an hour to weep in,
A pint of joy to a peck of trouble,
And never a laugh but the moans come double.

And that is life !

A crust and a corner that love makes precious,
With a smile to warm and the tears to refresh us ;
And the joy seems sweeter when the care comes after
And the moan is the finest of foils for laughter !

And that is life !

—Paul Lawrence Dunbar, in *New York Sun*.

A Theory as to the Cause of Baldness.

The following may be a clue to the true theory of baldness : A farmer had a horse to exhibit at a fair, says an exchange, and to add to his appearance, braided the tail, turned it up on itself, and secured it with a rubber band placed about six inches from the root. This was left on for a few days, and the result was that in the course of a few weeks nearly all the hair came out of the tail. The constriction cut off nutrition, and the follicles were starved, the hair eventually falling out. The blood supply to the scalp is conveyed by the frontal, temporal and occipital arteries, situated just where a tight hat would press on them and bring about a general starvation of the hair follicles. A woman, on the other hand, wears her hat resting lightly on the top of her head, bringing no pressure whatever on the arteries, and thus escapes baldness. The maximum of hat-pressure in a man comes on the frontal arteries, and, in consequence, we find baldness generally commences on the regions supplied by those vessels. If the foregoing conclusions are true, men must, henceforth, in order to escape this affliction, wear their hats on the back of the head, or make hat-makers study anatomy.

Not the Smartest Folks.

You may notch it on the palin's
You may mark it on de wall,
Dat de higher up a toad frog jumps,
De harder will he fall.

De brook dat am de shallo'es'
Chatters most upon de way,
And de folks dat am de silies'
Ar de ones hab mos'ter say.

And de rooster dat am de younges'
Am de one dat crow de mos',
And de man who am de coward
Always makes de bigges' boas'.

And he am not de greate's' man
Who totes de bigges' muscle;
Nor am she de fines' gal,
Who war de bigges' bustle.

You kin not judge de kin' ob man
By de manner of his walkin'
And deh are not de smartes' folks
Who do the loudes' talkin'.

To Speak Softly.

"Do you speak softly? Has your voice precisely the proper pitch, and can it adapt itself on the instant to the room you suddenly enter?" asks a writer in *The Ladies' Journal*. She remarks also: "Have you learned that you should never whisper in a church—for whispering is always very audible there—but speak in a low, firm tone? Can you laugh properly and daintily as an ideal girl should? Can you control your voice, using one tone for one occasion and another for another, at will? Can you talk animatedly and with enthusiasm without throwing your arms about, your head too far back and without moving your body? A foreign woman, who has the softest, prettiest voice herself, is the apostle of this new cult, and to her come each day troops of girls singly or in classes of six and eight. Then, stepping to the piano near by, she strikes a note. If high in the treble it is meant for a girl whose tones are naturally harsh and guttural; if down in the bass, for a girl who speaks shrilly and in half a scream.

"That's for you," she says, singling out a girl. "Now, try and see how closely you can pitch your voice to that."

"There is yet no attempt to get the girl to speak more softly, but as each tries to alter her tones to get on the pitch of the musical note assigned to her the tendency is to keep the voice down. Without trying to reproduce the note itself, a girl after half a dozen starts falls somehow into the cadence of the sound or she approaches it. The gruff-voiced girl is more dulcet; the girl of the squeaky tones drops without knowing it into a voice that is resonant and full. The nasal voice and the voice that seems to come from the bottom of the throat are cajoled until they commence to lose their disagreeable peculiarities. It is not so much the object to change voices as it is to control them. By this plan of nasal gymnastics a girl can alter her tones at will, and it is a simple thing for her to learn to speak softly. She comes to learn that by raising her voice hardly at all she can make her tones carry to a marvellous degree. She is taught the difference between rooms, how there is one tone for public assemblages, another for parlors, a third for smaller rooms and yet another for the street."

Use soapy water when making starch. The clothes will have a glossier appearance, and the irons will be less likely to stick.

Seasonable Dishes.

Try squeezing the juice of a lemon over sliced beets instead of steeping them in vinegar. A sprinkling of sugar improves this delicious salad.

Custard.—One and one-half cups milk. Let come to a boil and add two yolks of eggs; one teaspoon of corn starch two tablespoons sugar, small piece of butter, flour.

Onions, especially spring onions, are supposed to have an excellent effect upon the blood, cleansing it of impurities. Taken in the form of salad with sliced tomatoes and sardines, or plainly boiled and served on toast with melted butter sauce, they are most savory.

Egg Salad.—Boil eggs twenty minutes. Remove the whites most carefully leaving yolks in smooth balls. Place yolks (two is a pretty number) on torn lettuce, chop whites and put a tablespoonful around the balls and serve on the top one tablespoon cream dressing. Serve with a plain wafer.

Lemon Snow Pudding.—Let one-half box gelatine soak in a cup of cold water half an hour, then pour one pint of boiling water over it, and add the juice and grated rind of two lemons and three-quarters cup sugar, let come to a boil, then strain and when cool add the white of two eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Serve with custard.

Spinach Salad.—Press all the water from cooked spinach and mince it fine. Toss it with a French dressing and set away to season an hour. This French dressing consists of three tablespoons oil, one of vinegar and a dash of cayenne. Serve with a cream dressing and garnish with strips of the white of hard boiled eggs. Rub yolks through grater and mound in center.

Dressing for Ham Sandwiches.—Two eggs one-half cup water, one teaspoon mustard, a wineglass of vinegar, a small pinch of salt, pepper and small piece of butter. Put all together over the fire and stir constantly until the mixture is as thick as cream, then stand away to cool. When cold, mix with the chopped ham and spread on the bread. This is sufficient for three pounds of ham.

Uses for Salt.

Concerning the usefulness of salt, there is much to be said. It is one of the most effective remedies for many ills. If used persistently enough, it will cure nasal catarrh. A weak brine should be made and snuffed up the nose, allowing it to run down the throat.

One of the most effective remedies known for sick headache is to place a pinch of salt on the tongue, and allow it to dissolve slowly. In about ten minutes it may be followed by a drink of water.

There is nothing better for the relief of tired or weak eyes than to bathe them with a strong solution of salt and water, applied as hot as it can be borne.

Salt is most excellent for cleaning the teeth. It hardens the gums and sweetens the breath.

A fresh inkstain on the carpet may be removed by immediately applying a layer of salt. The ink will be absorbed, and when the salt is black it should be removed and another layer applied, repeating the operation until all the ink is removed and the carpet returned to its former pleasing appearance.

Salt enters into the composition of a sure cure for a felon. Take the common rock salt and dry it thoroughly in the oven, pulverize it, and mix with an equal quantity of spirits of turpentine. Keep a rag saturated with this solution applied to the affected part for twenty-four hours, and at the end of that time the felon will have disappeared.

Salt rubbed on the black spots on dishes will remove them, and salt placed over a fresh claret stain on the table linen will assist it to disappear when washed.

Clothes when brought in should be separated and folded at once; if allowed to lie together many wrinkles accumulate. Clothes carefully folded and sprinkled are half ironed. Dish towels and common towels can be ironed just as well in half the time, if folded together at once, as if ironed singly. Sheets folded across, bringing the wide and narrow hems together, then folded again, then iron across both sides, are finished quickly and look as well as if more time was spent on them.

You know there is much more painting done now-a-days than of old, but did you know there is a far better way to do it? Painting is no exception to other things. The art has not stood still. You can still buy some white lead (are you a judge of it?) and some oil (are you a judge of that?) and find a neighborly painter and have some paint made; but as sure as you are alive there is a better way.



Are you awake to the fact that you can get a paint that is made for the particular work you want done, of the best materials combined in the best proportions, mixed in the best way; and that will do more than any other paint will do? If this is not true, then The Sherwin-Williams Paint factory with its tons of daily output and its thirty years of wonderful growth is a pure miracle. "Paint Points" will help you paint right. It's free.







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PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

The Right Kind of a Wife.

Complaint has been made, and we believe justly, that matrimony is becoming unfashionable—that young men no longer look with favor on the marriage relation and say that it is with difficulty they can support themselves, to say nothing of a wife and family. Instead of marrying early in life, settling down in a home of their own and becoming useful citizens, they remain single until long past the age of thirty, and then find themselves, in the majority of instances, both homeless and penniless.

No doubt this state of affairs is due in large measure to the selfishness and extravagance of the young men themselves; but in too many instances it is the result of the extravagant ideas and general good-for-nothingness of young women. It is the fashion now-a-days for mothers to educate their daughters to a life of idleness and false pride. While the mother toils

in the kitchen the daughter lolls in the parlor and is encouraged to do so by the indulgence of her parents. The result is that she soon acquires a contempt for honest toil and her mind is permeated with false and pernicious notions on every subject. It is a process of deterioration which invariably sets in whenever the artificial life is substituted for the natural.

A refreshing instance of the opposite tendency was reported from Lititz, Pa., in the case of Mr. and Mrs. David Walter, who were married fifteen years ago and have lived happily together ever since. Mr. Walter is now 38 years of age. On occasion of his recent birthday Mrs. Walter invited about fifty friends to participate in the event. As a preliminary to the festivities a handsome carriage was presented to Mr. Walter. At the dinner table he found a fine gold watch under his plate. Leaving the table, Mr. Walter was invited to the yard, and a herd of ten Holstein cows was driven up and presented to him. Then came two young ladies,

appropriately dressed, who carried a tray on which were piled gold and silver to the amount of \$3,000. All this was the gift of Mrs. Walter, who had saved the money by her industry and frugality during their 15 years of married life, without Mr. Walter's knowledge. Of course he was greatly surprised, but no more so than were those who heard of the remarkable occurrence—as remarkable as it is exceptional in these days of bargain sales and shopping. Mrs. Walter represents the type of a wife who is a help-met, just as too many of the over-indulged young women of to-day represent the opposite type—the millstone which the young man wisely refuses to put around his neck.—Ex.

A clean apron worn while hanging the clothes helps keep them clean.

Old flannel shirts make good dusters and can be washed weekly. For the rubbing of silver they are invaluable.

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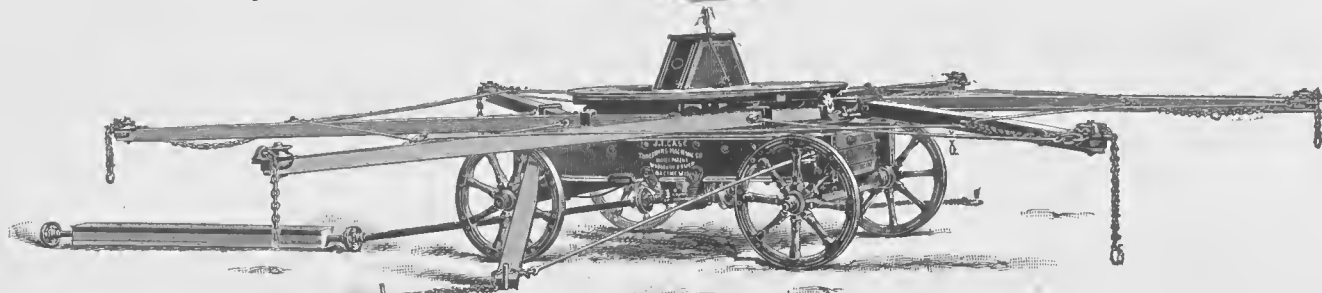
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To Amuse a Very Young Child.

It is the common experience of all who have had to do with babies a few months old and upward that they tire quickly of toys which can only be looked at and handled, while something in the nature of an occupation suited exactly to the child's capacity, will hold his attention for an almost indefinite period, says a contributor to Woman's Home Companion. Such occupations as the pulling out the stopper of an empty vial and putting it in again, winding and unwinding a spool of thread, emptying and refilling a dish with sand, will give pleasure for half hours at a time and for many hours in the aggregate. The instinct for classifying and arranging is very easily awakened, and small objects are placed in rows or in piles, pebbles and shells assorted by size or color, beads and buttons strung upon wire or strings with never-failing enjoyment. Thus toys may be largely dispensed with to the child's positive advantage, and what he really needs is a supply of play material, such as sand, blocks, pebbles, seeds, small boxes and bottles, paper and string.

A New Allan Liner.

On May 1st a steamer was launched from the Clyde shipbuilding yard of Denny & Co., Dumbarton, which is intended for the Canadian trade, and which, with her sister ship, now well under completion, will be the largest steamer trading to the port of Montreal. She was christened the Bavarian, and will form part of the Allan Line fleet trading between Liverpool and the St. Lawrence. The Bavarian is 520 feet long, 60 feet broad and has a depth of 36 feet, with a registered tonnage of 10,000 tons. There are two sets of engines of the triple expansion type, driving twin screws and powerful enough to drive this mammoth ship at a speed of 18 knots. The Bavarian has to be seen in order to obtain an idea of her immense proportions and that the significance of the addition of three such Allan Line steamers to the Canadian carrying trade can be realized. She will have accommodation for almost 1,000 passengers; room for nearly 10,000 tons of cargo, with sufficient chambers for water ballast to ensure the steadiness which every passenger desires at sea.

The Allans also recognize the growing importance of the west in their order for the construction of the vessel and have

provided refrigerator chambers for a large quantity of perishable provisions, which the country west of Winnipeg is commencing to export and from which industry our farmers and traders will derive great advantages. In the construction of the ship for the accommodation of passengers nothing has been left undone.

The cabins and staterooms for first-class passengers are models of perfection undreamt of a few years ago. They are arranged on a two-storied steel structure, 75 feet forward and 75 feet aft of the exact centre, and the whole width of the vessel, 60 feet, and thus have the steadiest and widest part of the ship. This structure being above the ordinary decks enabled the builders in their arrangement of the cabins to dispense with the small port holes, substituting oblong windows, giving the rooms a homelike appearance, as well as securing what is required by all travellers, ample ventilation.

The library, music, ladies' sitting rooms and smoking rooms, which are on the bridge deck, are marvels of beauty and convenience.

In the arrangement for second-cabin passengers, there are many wonderful improvements and the rooms are so situated that there is a freedom from vibration and rocking, and the poop deck is reserved for a promenade. The rooms are made to accommodate two, three and four people and they are large and airy. There is a ladies' conversation room with piano, a well equipped smoking room for gentlemen and the bathrooms with running water are of the most modern type. Probably, however, it is in the apartments reserved for steerage passengers that the greatest improvement is to be seen. There are small rooms for men and their wives, and for families, and larger rooms, which can be utilized for parties of men and women. There is also a steerage smoking room and a ladies' sitting room and many other comforts not provided for this class of passengers.

The large cargo carrying capacity of this steamer insures excellent ballasting, thus reducing the motion which causes seasickness and rendering life on board pleasant and agreeable, passengers thus being able to take part in the games played on deck with the greatest zest and freedom.

With the speed which this vessel can attain a passenger should reach the old country from Winnipeg in nine days, and it is to be remembered that by the St. Lawrence there is only 4½ days at sea, the balance being rail and river navigation.

The Tunisian, a sister ship, is to be launched on the Clyde this summer. The Castilian, wrecked two months ago, is to be replaced by a new ship, while the Parisian is undergoing a complete overhauling.

The Allans are thus inaugurating a fast Atlantic service.

Pillow slips should be ironed lengthwise instead of crosswise, if one wishes to iron wrinkles out instead of in.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. 2199

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We will mail you 20 pieces of the latest and strictly up-to-date music for \$5, retailing from 40c. each to 75c. When ordering, please describe style you wish; if vocal, range of voice, etc. We guarantee to please.

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